

# Maclean's

## THE FAMILY

*Tradition under siege*



**AN ANGUS REID POLL:**  
The enduring strength  
of family life







# LETTERS

## Lest we forget

**Y**our June 6 special anniversary issue ("D-Day remembered") brought back many memories. On D-Day, I was 13 years old and living in northern Holland. I remember the day like yesterday. My dad and I had dug our clandestine radio out of its hiding place and listened to the 5 o'clock morning news from London. I was sent to tell all the neighbors since we had the only radio in our village. I also remember the Sunday, about a year later, when Canadian tanks rolled past on the road halfway between Leerschen and Grootegat. I want to say hello to the soldier who traded me a piece of chocolate for a couple of eggs.

John Latgendorff,  
Bresenham, Ont.

The special coverage on D-Day was their ought and teaching. As I was born in 1976, I can't really empathize with what those soldiers went through; however, as a proud Canadian thankful of all my life, I can send them my deepest appreciation. I hope that in the future of our national problems we can still maintain perspective on our nation's past history.

Craig D. Kelly,  
Mississauga, Alta.

Maclean's came through admirably in its coverage of the D-Day anniversary. I have many Second World War books—more, however, with such a fine map in your first showed the Normandy landing. However, it would all so have been appropriate to mention the commander of the 3rd Canadian Infantry Division, Maj-Gen R.F.L. Kelly, whose 14,000 troops landed that day.

Alan MacDonald,  
Shelburne, Ont.

Your D-Day issue credits my son as hero in key moments supporting the army. But my father to recognize the valor and sacrifice of Canada's merchant mariner highlights a long-standing contribution. All the men at battle provided the supply lines kept open for food, water, gasoline, oil, trucks, machinery—the necessities of war. Without them the army would never have left the Normandy beachhead. The Allied men and ships of the war effort—marines—including Canadian—look a terrible toll as they try to deny the supply lines. When reporting such a historic event, all vital segments should be included.

W. Leonard Galt,  
Guelph, Ont.



Canadian soldiers in Normandy remembering the day like yesterday

## No severance

**I**n your May 9 issue ("Are they worth it?"), a full article "Can we run—severance severance?" (reimbursement package) paid out in 1987" indicates that I received \$5.5 million. This is false. I resigned as a director of Bell and employee of Labovir Corporation Ltd. at the end of 1983 of my own volition and received no payment whatsoever with respect to my leaving. Any money received by me were compensation for the services I provided in the ordinary course during 2003 and for the exercise in 1993 of stock options granted to me in 1980.

David Nisik,  
Toronto

## The family bond

Thanks to Bob Levin for his heartwarming column "A few words about adoption" (May 20). As parents of two adopted children, we too, celebrate Levin's discovery that his chosen child became for him and his wife, "their son, absolutely." In the experience of most adopted children and adoptive parents, it's the years of routine, support, kindness and reassurance that forge the bond that builds a family.

Art and Ruby Moore,  
Waterloo, Ont.

## 'Equal rights'

The Ontario government's attempt to grant special rights to same-sex couples does not, as Barbara Ansel finds ("Ontario and gays: a new frontier?" June 13, online or

legislate human behavior. In fact, for opposite is true. The Ontario Legislature did not declare that "two spouses can be of the same gender." It simply recognized that long-term, committed, same-sex relationships exist and should receive equal rights.

Bruce Gaudin,  
Calgary

I cannot help to express to you my outrage at reading Barbara Ansel's column. I would, however, like to make two points. Firstly, as a hardworking Canadian I pay into a benefits plan a part of my tax, and my bill (which decreases to benefit from the money that I contribute. Secondly, if our family used over 200 to raise a child, I hope that our country is so devoid of society's homophobic rhetoric that our child will never ask us why it is "wrong" that she has two mothers.

Valerie Pines,  
Mississauga

Once again, Barbara Ansel has let the tail wag the dog. The most compelling reason why gay couples should not be allowed to legally have kids is that they are not a family. Human beings developed families as a way to perpetuate the species, to ensure our continued survival. Gay couples do not propagate and therefore do not fulfil this critical objective—and regardless government legislation cannot change this fact. Same-sex couples? An alternative lifestyle that should not be discriminated against, yes, a family, definitely not.

Brian Davis,  
Chatham, Ont.

Maclean's exclusive opinion, which has better way to defend for their and identity. These people have children and deserve biological families. While there is the same situation a marriage. 177 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. M5H 1A1. Ontario (416) 241-7700.



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# OPENING NOTES



Moscow street: capitalist authority

## Moscow by the minute

Russia has long been the land of the free-free parking, that is, Russian motorists have generally been allowed to park in city streets since they liked without paying a fee or risking a fine. But that carfree state is about to end. Carfree, a Canadian firm, just started three garages in city services, is going to bring out of the 20th century's most loved associations to Moscow the parking meter. In a revenue-sharing program with cash-strapped municipal officials, Carfree will soon install 1,000 parking meters in the city center. According to Tim Mader, Carfree's Canadian firm director, the first meters will be installed near Red Square, where attorneys will sell permits for the machines—and issue tickets for those 200 times greater than the still-endemic parking fines. If the meters are successful, Carfree plans to be out from Red Square and spread the machines throughout the city. Although motorists are not willing to bank their horns in grime of the initiative, Mader is convinced that his firm will be able to turn a profit. And isn't that what capitalists are all about?

## Vlad the Litigious

He can ask it out—no doubt about that—but it looks like he just can't take it. Vladimir Zhirinovskiy, the jaded leader of Russia's strongest Liberal Democratic party, has a passion for being quick with an ax, but seems increasingly disoriented himself. Since his party captured nearly a quarter of the vote in last December's parliamentary election, Zhirinovskiy has launched a series of defamation suits against media organizations across Europe for comparing him to, among other notable prisoners, Adolf Hitler. Zhirinovskiy's latest attempt at libel came in a \$2.7-million suit for mental anguish and economic loss that he filed two weeks ago against *Reflex*, the Russian-language daily based in Helsinki. When the Russian politician visited that city in April, he was photographed with a flower in his front step, and one of the newspaper's columnists wrote that Zhirinovskiy was "a wild cat." Zhirinovskiy, who has called on Russia to annex Alaska and declared that Russia is an artificial state created by hollow Gopniks, insisted that the paper was trying to

say that he was crazy. Meanwhile, the lawsuit has become the biggest joke in Helsinki. Finnish law is so lax that even if Zhirinovskiy didn't have a reputation for all the wild statements, he would have a hard time suing anyone. Still, government officials in



Zhirinovskiy (right) at Helsinki's airport. Libel call!

Finland, who will campaign for membership in the European Union in a fall referendum, are privately delighted by Zhirinovskiy's antics. Every time he visits into town, support for membership—and the EU's common defense policy—shoots up in the polls.

## BEST-SELLERS

### FICTION

1. *The Chamber*, John Grisham (1)
2. *The Constant Prodigy*, James Redford (2)
3. *Iron Rain*, Chris Carter (3)
4. *The Flat of God*, Frederick Forsyth (4)
5. *The Tangle Tree*, Roy Doty (5)
6. *A Discovery of Wonders*, Jack Wiles (6)
7. *The Bridges of Madison County*, Robert Milder (7)
8. *101 in the Kitchen*, Jane Green (8)
9. *Twelve Years*, Jane Green (9)
10. *The Snow Queen*, Cecil Sater (10)

By Patricia Lee

### NONFICTION

1. *In the Kitchen with Paula*, Jane Green (1)
2. *More Men Love, First Lady* (2)
3. *Meeting Beyond Words*, Charles Johnson (3)
4. *Strong Medicine*, Michael Ondaatje and Carol Ondaatje (4)
5. *Embraced by the Light*, Roy Doty (5)
6. *Kiss Me with a Knife*, Stephen King (6)
7. *First Things First*, Stephen King (7)
8. *The Conscience of a Citizen*, Green Deng (8)
9. *The Perfection of the Morning*, Steven Dineen (9)
10. *How the Sun Shines*, Robert Milder (10)

Compiled by Brian Roberts



Canadian troops prepare for Norway landing. Not much fun.

## Selling the war chest

The National Film Board of Canada has what on its hands—but not quite on its hands. Canada's War film 60-hour series chronicling Canada's involvement in the Second World War has not only become the hottest merchandise in 1993 history. In less than a month, some 56,000 videotapes of the 1986 series—called from 18 million feet of wartime footage—have been sold in retail outlets across the country. That a private distributor, London, Ont.-based Monarch Video Entertainment, is reaping most of the profits (Monarch bought the home-video rights and repackaged Canada at War as a collector's-edition boxed set of four videos priced at \$99.95. The series is also

available on 13 half-hour cassettes priced at \$14.95 each. But if you buy this set going straight to the source—the NFB's own outlets across the country—you'll meet a bargain price. They are marching towards disappointment. Sold directly over the counter at \$98 each, the same 13 episodes of Canada at War sell for \$20.95 each—about \$200 for the entire set—and the NFB is not permitted to sell the boxed edition. Monarch president Don Miering says that 300 company began to break even on Canada at War after selling 12,000 units. His sales, backed by DADG lever, have generated \$380,000 in revenue—in which the NFB gets a 29 percent equity. Such are the spoils of war.

## A Canadian in Paris?

Donald Johnston learned long ago that as a politician it is not a bad idea to keep your day job. Through out a four-decade political career, Johnston held on to the keys of his office at the Montreal law firm of Herman Blais. Now, he is a frequent visitor to the \$945,000-a-year job as secretary general of the Pan-Asian Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, the world's richest club of industrialized nations. But Johnston is playing it safe. Diplomats speculated that the successor to current secretary general Claude Pape of France would be named while Johnston was in Ottawa last week. But instead, the word

from Johnston's circles is that European countries, with their own candidates from France, Italy and Germany, are using the OECD presidency as a bargaining chip for other international positions—meaning that Johnston's possible future as the first non-European OECD secretary general is still up in the air. And while three Canadian cabinet ministers, including Foreign Affairs Minister Andre Ouellet, went to the Paris meeting, Johnston was in Toronto on local business. "Until the decision is made, everything is in limbo," says Johnston. "It makes no sense to hurry up and walk."

meanwhile, Johnston was in Toronto on local business. "Until the decision is made, everything is in limbo," says Johnston. "It makes no sense to hurry up and walk."

## PASSAGES

**TRICIA** Major events owned or controlled by former hockey superstar Alan Eagleson, 51, by federal district judge Nathaniel Gordon, in Boston. In March, American authorities charged the former head of the N.H.L. Players' Association with racketeering, fraud and embezzlement involving \$2.7 million.

Gordon's order prohibits Eagleson from disposing of a townhouse in Manhattan, Fla., a condominium in New York City and a private residence in London. The Toronto-based Eagleson, who denies any wrongdoing, has challenged the U.S. justice department to pursue him through extradition proceedings.

**DEAD** Innovative British writer Dennis Potter, 58, best known for the acclaimed TV series *The Singing Detective*, which he wrote and directed. Potter, who lived in Wye, England, wrote *The Singing Detective* as well as his earlier *Poison Pen* novels. Potter combined creative stories with period songs to depict to great dramatic effect.

**DEAD** Artist Fritz Koenig, 84, a member of the Three-paint collection. General M. of the United States, in Tucson. Another member of the public collection group, Jorge Zúñiga, also died of AIDS earlier this year at 50.

**DEAD** Former *The Price Is Right* model Dian Parkinson, 45, by Bob Barker, 74, host of the TV game show for 20 years. Parkinson, who died of AIDS earlier this year at 50, was a member of the Three-paint collection. Parkinson earlier launched an \$11-million suit against Barker, claiming that the widower forced her to have sex with him on condition of continued employment. Barker subsequently filed a second lawsuit, but said it was conciliatory and ended amicably after 7½ years, in 1991.

**DEAD** Clarinetist Willie Humphrey, 85, the oldest surviving performing musician in the New Orleans traditional jazz scene, in his New Orleans home.

**DEAD** Former actor Barry Sullivan, 81, who starred in the 1949 version of *The Great Gatsby* and in several TV series in the 1950s and 1960s, in his Los Angeles home.

**SINISTER** Serial killer John William, 35, to 27 years in life in prison for the murder of a 23-year-old woman, by Judge John Weitzer in Middlebury, N.Y. It was the first of several planned trials for John, who has admitted killing 17 women and is a suspect in the deaths of 16 others.



Disagree with the piece? Hook up microphones and let a thousand smells bloom. Make Jeffrey Durr Clay the new mascot sweater. This one'll be gray. Start advertising those Hot Air T-shirts now.

As it is, chaos reigns and the NBA does little more than allow an occasional whiff of briefly suppressed capital offenders. Trash talk eruptions in basketball stadiums. Earlier in the playoffs, the *San Antonio Spurs* and *Los Angeles Lakers* traded insults until, soon enough, push came to shove and the two landed in the first row of seats. The Miami Heat and Atlanta Hawks engaged in a terrible rumble after Grant Lang of the *Florida Heat* team tried to attract the eye of his Georgia cheerleader. Then we have this la zette, Dennis Rodman of the *San Antonio Spurs*, who throws more crackback blows than your typical cheapshot football player. Ejected recently for physical deportment, Rodman was all enforcer and enforcer. "It was a disgrace to take a player like me out of the game," Rodman complained.

How did we get to this point? The most prevalent theory is that because pro basketball is dominated by black players from the city, you have all this ghetto street culture imported to the arena of mainstream America. But that can only be part of the story. Even if black stars trash talk themselves silly, it is the dominant society that craves them on. Where do you think these fabulous aerobic endorsements come from and the megahair and dark cosmetics? And the aggressive appeal—the slick jabs and droney sweatshirts? Last time around, lookie, the CEO of Pepsi was not some ophthalmologist brother in East Harlem.

And here is something else: one of the most notorious agent provocateurs in sport is you, a white guy by the name of Larry Bird, who hailed from the seething urban center of French Lick, Ind. "Bird was disgraced," recalled his former teammate Robert Parish. "He'd make a real person." Also known as a world-class hunchback was the late New Jersey native, Dennis Perry. Perry's boss? A place once known as Nagshead.

This is not racial color, it is about money and method. Some of the nastiest players get some of the nastiest deals because we have become an anxious hot society because we cherish that moment when the crowd blows up like balloons and the sword crosses the face and fists shake and the hot legs—stronger with *Clash Thompson* as a lifestyle choice. You see it everywhere—on the road, in the schools, across the back fence. Too many Americans go punch like looking for an excuse to throw a punch and throw into the stands.

No one is saying the culture is doomed because basketball has become *main*—that any racist boy'll be closing the Kentucky Quarter or shoving the situation on Kentucky Hall or calling the records of Billie Holiday "dirty" or "pimp, pimp, pimp" but we would be foolish to ignore the tension that streams at us like that race-gate Indianapolis 500 winner, in America, course democracy isn't to anyone any more.

## Trash talk: merely a sign of the times

BY FRED BRUNING

**M**aybe American culture isn't in the crash-and-burn stage, but you couldn't prove it by the National Basketball Association. As the year's playoff season commences, the level of performance in the NBA is superb—perhaps unopposed in all of professional athletics. Also unopposed is the testosterone, bad manners and outrageous sportsmanship that permeate the game. Can this be why we love it so?

In hockey, at least, air-violence is a given, and honest fans admit they are lured to the arena as much by the prospect of a nice head-banging brawl as any display of splendid stick-and-puck artistry in the crease. Hockey is nothing less than gut-level warfare waged on the rinks. Nobody has delusions otherwise. Besides it is a Canadian game. Let Canada worry about the decline of its own civilization.

But basketball is supposed to be different. There may be only a few stars who remember that in the days of twined set shots and figure skating, a certain decorum prevailed on the floor and in the stands. A player did not for instance stalk a basket and then suggest his next conquest would be the other fellow's girlfriend. Even if there had been such a thing as referee high-lights, a rival who brandished fists or weapons would not have considered suggesting the poor guy leave in later to watch himself hauled in on nationwide TV.

It must be said that fans maintained a high level of refinement, too. Oh, there was plenty of yelling and screaming and even a well-placed insult or two, but—strange coincidence—shortly after the basic requirements of partnership were laid for ground in other words fans did not let crying jewels in an attempt to distract the players (after all, the crowd had come to see the athletes at their best, not did they view as charmers of falling thunder, pop, and thus only enter younger models as unbearable did they utter so much

as a word during free-throw attempts. Yes, kids, the stands actually fell silent so the man at the foul line could compose himself and, in peace, send the ball towards the rim.

Now such nice owners are apt to behave like wilds. During a tournament game between the Indiana Pacers and the New York Knickerbockers, Market Square Arena in Indianapolis blasted a sound track of lady 500 rock cuts as the Knicks moved up court. Around the league, the atmosphere is misogynistic and our splitting and even if the players are smart, the effect on the quality of civil exchange for those in attendance is that of a real ecological disaster—much erosion of the brain.

If fans and owners are abandoning their inhibitions, the performers are far more liberal. For years, "trash talk"—the verbal display by athletes that pass for casual conversation in the NBA—has been acing up, so that we now see expert players to fight about her broods and slam dunks entirely and simply say "speak" their quarters "dime" say another across the center line. Maybe the league could devise a scoring system for foulmouth and just let those dogs snarl each other until the buzzer goes off.

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the little things

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SINGAPORE AIRLINES



Fred Bruning is a writer with *Newbury* in New York





Believe—it was just over putting his blue helmet on backwards. These exchanges with troops were so loved that they bordered on the comical. Once the Prime Minister identified as "Canada One," inside radio contact in Sarajevo with nine units passed readily. "How are things, guys?" he repeatedly asked. Each time, the soldiers, trained to be as concise as possible, responded tersely: "Plus, sir." Finally, an alternately amused and exasperated Chrétien relented: "You guys, you're very quick to get to the point. A line voice requested sideways: 'This is, over and out.'"

The rest of Chrétien's visit was filled with equally brisk, but less comical encounters. In Sarajevo, he was met by the commander-in-chief of UN troops in Bosnia, British Gen. Sir Michael Rose, who said jokingly that "I hope the Canadian mandate will be renewed." At the same time, Chrétien and Bosnia's president, Alija Izetbegovic, exchanged after a 50-minute meeting to acknowledge their disagreement over the issue of the arms boycott. "I told him I believe any change would just add it to the present problems," Chrétien said later.

In fact, Chrétien's admission acknowledges privately that Canada is unlikely to completely withdraw troops from the region unless that action is accompanied by a pullout by its other principal peacekeeping partners in the region—Great Britain and France. That a reduction in the present number of Canadian troops would "seemingly have a marked impact on what we are able to accomplish in the area," said de Chastelain. "Clearly, we could not take on as many duties as we do right now." As well, within a year, Chrétien and de Chastelain jointly face another difficult decision. Because only a limited number of Canadian engineers have suitable training to serve in the region, troops leaving the area after a six-month tour will eventually have to be rotated back in a several-year rotation of leaving if the Canadian presence continues. That would not be a problem after the present tour—but what if the next rotation came, and de Chastelain "we would have to have a lot of people go back in for another year, and I have to worry about how often you can do that."

That touches on the real dilemma facing Chrétien and the government. Canada, says one adviser, "does not want to be stuck in a more dangerous Cyprus"—a reference to the fact that Canadian troops spent 38 years on a UN mission in a far more benign region. The issue, said de Chastelain, "is that we know we are serving here in Bosnia and Croatia by being there, but that does not mean we stay there forever." Even as he, Chrétien and others reflect on that, they can consider another old mission about the Balkans: it is an easy place to enter, a much harder one to leave. □

## Breaking with the past

On this day, many prominent figures in Show-Business, Que., Prime Minister Jean Chrétien



### BACKSTAGE OTTAWA

BY ANTHONY WILSON SMITH

remembers a town and a time that were very much touched by the Second World War. By 1994, when Chrétien was 18, there was a star in the window of his home, signifying that a member of the family—his brother Gabriel, now 75 years of age—was serving in the Canadian army. So was a brother-in-law, Jacques Saur, also now 73. As well,

and after each event of the day, he called Stuart, who was also in France, to ask his opinion about it. After the memorial service for Canadian dead at the cemetery at Bois-sur-Mer, he stayed for more than an hour after his scheduled departure time to talk with veterans and their families.

What does that mean in a world where old alliances are crumbling and new priorities loom? Not much, in practical terms. After only seven months in office, Chrétien's government is already arguably the last Conservative and Western-oriented in the country's history. The Liberals have done their best to pretend that Washington doesn't exist, closed the venerable but expensive Canada House building in London's Trafalgar Square, and treated French politicians—or, at least, pro-Quebec separatist Jean Bérubé or Jacques Chirac—with the same polite contempt they have always reserved in turn.

As well, Canada has sponsored its traditional role in UN peacekeeping programs and among the hosts of its situation to the burgeoning Asia-Pacific region.

What is increasingly apparent is that Chrétien, while deeply aware of tradition, is not bound by it. For better or momentary bad words—such as his government's shameless pandering to the repressive regime in China—Chrétien has shown a willingness to turn established Canadian foreign policy upside down.

That may not be true of domestic policy. The real test of that will come this fall, when Human Resources Minister Lloyd Axworthy takes planned changes to social programs. If the Liberals act half as aggressively as they like, these will be the most profound changes since the present system began in the 1960s. All this from a politician often seen as a traditionalist who would sell the stage for the next generation, while evoking the values of the previous one. Instead, Chrétien is mastering a far more delicate political skill: talking about the past, even as he breaks with it.



Chrétien with D-Day veterans memories

Chrétien's mother, Marie, spent much of her own time leading under and meeting for the troops. There was also an uncle who, Chrétien recalled in a conversation last week, "never really got over whatever it was that he lived through" as a soldier in the First World War. And the whitened desert over contemporary in Quebec—which, as Chrétien said, "we were one of the last days in our area to support"—helped to form his political views, and his ethnicity.

All of which makes Chrétien, at 60, one of the last of a generation of world leaders and Canadian politicians whose views and measures were shaped by the war. For the first time since the 1940s, one of the present members of Parliament are veterans of that war. Even in the Senate, Jack Marshall, one of the few veterans, is to retire this summer when he reaches 75. Of the three leaders whose countries led the D-Day assault on German-occupied France, President Bill Clinton, 47, was not yet born then, while Prime Minister John Major, 51, is too young to remember the event.

Does that matter? It did, emotionally, last week in Normandy. Chrétien, who

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## HIDDEN VALUES

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Tom Hughes, Nov. 1988  
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# Publish and perish

*A report at Concordia slams the pressures to produce*

In the academic world, publish or perish has long been the operative principle. It is an *alma mater* code, where success—and job security—is measured by the sustained production of learned articles for the scholarly press. The rewards can be rich, both in academic dedication and more tangibly in access to better research funding and lucrative consulting contracts with government and industry. But the system is also fraught with peril, for it has the potential to breed fraud and corruption at Canadian universities. And it can even contribute to tragedy of the kind that still upsets Montreal's Concordia University as August 1992, when Valéry Fubini shot and killed four of his colleagues in the university's engineering faculty.

Those, at least, were the findings of a three-member panel of academics who investigated the Fubini affair. The committee, chaired by former York University president Harry Arthurs, was set up by Concordia to investigate academic integrity at Concordia—including Fubini's claim that three of his superiors at Concordia's faculty of engineering had stolen his research and blocked his attempts

to win tenure. In their report, released last week, Arthurs and his colleagues reluctantly concluded that many of Fubini's allegations were true. They found three professors—Shoshin Sankar, his brother Theodor Sankar and former dean M.N.S. Swamy—guilty of "conduct of interest, other controversial irregularities, excessive misuse of professional work and misappropriation of national credit." But the Arthurs panel laid much of the blame for what happened on pressures flowing from a "production-driven research culture, a political economy in which authorship functions as a kind of currency." And it clearly stated that the pressures extend far beyond the troubled Montreal university: "The issue of production-driven research," the panel wrote, "is a challenge not just for Concordia, but for the entire Canadian research community."

Other academics agreed that Concordia's problems mirror similar difficulties elsewhere. Not surprisingly, Concordia's administration was among the first to endorse that notion. "We're taking the rap because of what happened here," said Ronald Goosack, chairman of Concordia's board of governors,



Arthurs on 'irresponsible' professors

as he unveiled a 15-point plan to, among other things, strengthen conflict-of-interest guidelines at the university. "It's not a problem that is particular to Concordia," agreed Quebec Education Minister Jacques Gauthier, who announced a province-wide program to reassess how university research is conducted.

Money is at the root of the problem, according to Donald Savage, executive director of the 20,000-member Canadian Association of University Teachers. "Many Concordia universities, pressed by years of smaller cuts in their budgets by provincial governments, have come to look on research grants as an important way of funding the university and have, directly or indirectly, made it clear to their faculty that securing research money at any cost is the order of the day," he said. "Concordia is an extreme example of what can happen when the pressure to produce gets out of hand."

Arthurs and his fellow professors—deputy chair former dean of research at the University of Montreal's Ecole polytechnique, and mathematics professor of the University of New Brunswick—made the same point. They said the three Concordia professors acted without "intrinsic motivation," looking instead "the almost inescapable philosophy of the narrowing research culture." Too often university budgets, research grants and industrial con-

tracts are awarded on the basis of numbers of publications, rather than on their quality or significance.

The report said that Fubini, who is serving a life sentence for the murders, became a "vicious underdog in the local currency, co-authorship." He first granted two of the professors co-authorship of some of his own published work, then attempted to blackmail them into helping him obtain a second professorship. When that failed, he sought revenge by depriving the three of what they valued most—their research co-

tenance different at Concordia is the lack of respect for, and adherence to, reasonable rules and procedures as the part of many faculty members."

The three professors colluded in the report against his findings. Theodor Sankar, accused of "awful" behavior in co-authoring articles that he did not write, described the Arthurs report as "grossly unfair." Sankar's brother, charged with using someone paid by Concordia to perform work on a private contract, claimed that the panel had "not conducted an unbiased and non-partisan inquiry." And former dean Swamy, accused of claiming credit for two scholarly articles that he did not prepare, asserted that "a grave injustice is being done to my academic reputation."

Goosack said Concordia had no immediate plans to lay any of the three, although he did indicate that they will be investigated by the rectors' office. But no matter what the ultimate fate of the professors, Concordia's crisis has not yet ended. On May 26, the board of governors ousted Patrick Kinnell as rector of Concordia, in part because of his handling of the Fubini affair. An audit of the engineering faculty's books dating back to the late 1970s has yet to be completed—and it may well confirm conclusions about the misuse of research funds. It will be some time before the legacy of Valéry Fubini is finally laid to rest.

BARRY COHEN in Montreal

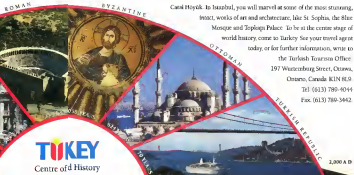
## Blaming 'a production-driven research culture in which authorship is a kind of currency'

ments and the honors and opportunities those careers had earned there.

In their findings, the panelists said they take no pleasure in acknowledging that our report leads support to no more than a purpose and credibility to no university as individual." At the same time, however, they condemned Concordia's lack of formal structures to prevent and control dubious academic behavior. "What is lack-

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#### CALLING FOR A CRACKDOWN

A new poll suggested that Canadians favor a major crackdown on crime. Of those surveyed by the Angus Reid Group for Southern News, 73 per cent said the death penalty should be restored for those who murder police officers, while 56 per cent favored less money for them. Out for convicts to obtain parole. More than 90 per cent said they wanted more juvenile time in adult court.

#### STORM OVER NATIVES

A Reform MP incensed native people living on remote reserves to unhappy children being in a South Sea Island thanks to money from a fish snack. Herb Gravel, who represents the B.C. riding of Capilano/Hove Sound, told the House of Commons that giving natives more and more government money has resulted in their living in "lazy huts," where the lack of meaningful work has led to serious social problems. Reform Leader Preston Manning later said that Gravel's remarks were unacceptable.

#### PICKING UP THE PIECES

Dorsetians grieved in from across the country to help restore the 184-year-old St. George's Anglican church in Halifax. The wooden church was ravaged by a fire on June 2 set by three boys, aged 7, 9 and 11. More than \$10,000 in uncollected donations had been received by the end of last week. Another \$50,000 was pledged by corporations. The cost of restoring St. George's is estimated to be as much as \$8 million.

#### RACE RELATIONS

A study sponsored by Toronto's G. D. Howe Institute concluded that Canadians and Americans hold many similar attitudes towards racial minorities. The study, which compared results from various public opinion polls, showed that Canadians are less likely than Americans to object to blacks as neighbors or to interracial marriages. But most respondents in both countries felt that minorities are responsible for their own inequality and that discrimination is not to blame.

#### LETTING DOWN BABY

The first comprehensive study of breastfeeding trends in Canada suggested that hospitals are not doing enough to encourage mothers to nurse their babies. The study, commissioned by the Ottawa-based Canadian Institute of Child Health, said that a quarter of new mothers have chosen not to nurse their babies by the time they leave the hospital.

# Canada NOTES

## A divisive unity debate

Call him the unity crusader. After months of warning the federal government about the need to put the economy ahead of constitutional issues, Reform party Leader Preston Manning suddenly made the prospect of Quebec seceding his central preoccupation. The House of Commons last week debated a Reform motion calling on MPs to "strongly affirm and support the desire of Canadians to remain federally united as one people."

Manning followed that up with an open letter to Prime Minister Jean Chrétien, in which he posed 30 questions about Quebec's potential departure and the likely response of the federal government. They included: How would Ottawa respond to a formal request from a provincial government to secede from Canada? And what principles would guide Ottawa in dividing the federal debt with the government of a seceding province? Although he said he believes Quebec will remain

part of Canada, Manning said Ottawa has a responsibility to "honestly and openly consider the real consequences of separation."

Senior Liberals staunchly opposed Manning's pleas, with Deputy Prime Minister Sheila Copps being the only member of cabinet to speak as the motion. Liberal backbenchers vented most of their rage on Bloc Québécois Leader Lucien Bouchard, who argued that the federal assembly cannot be reformed. "Where else is the world would we allow the leader of the Opposition to go around this country spreading separation and doing his level best to destroy the country?" fumed Winnipeg Liberal MP John Howard. "If he were a citizen of another country, he would be behind bars."

In the end, Liberals and Reformers posted a motion reaffirming their support for Canadian unity "in order to live together as a federation." The motion voted solidly against that resolution.



Manning: "one people"

## A plea for tolerance

One week after delegates to the Royal Canadian Legion's national convention voted against a motion that would have allowed members to wear religious headgear in all legion halls, representatives of the Canadian Jewish Congress and the World Jewish Organization met in Toronto to plan a counterattack. The groups, which represent about 700,000 Sikhs and Jews, agreed they will support individuals who lodge complaints to human rights commissions against legion hallies. They also called on politicians to boycott events at legion halls that impose the ban. And they asked for a dialogue with branches that object to the ban.

Those who support the ban on religious headgear say it is part of the "no hate rule" enshrined in legion branches to honor fallen comrades. The Jewish Alliance, president of the Canadian Jewish Congress, said that position does not make sense. "I don't know if they've met any Sikhs. I don't know if they've met any Jews," Alliance told reporters following the meeting with Sikhs. "They may think that the turban is like a beret or a 10-gallon hat—

when you come into a room you take it off." Alliance stressed that only five to 10 per cent of the 5,700 legion branches in Canada have issues with that ban. Religious headgear, including turbans and Jewish yarmulkes. And he expressed confidence that, with dialogue, those branches could be convinced to change their policy of exclusion. "The responsibility," said Alliance, "will now be up to the legions to accept our invitation and to sit down with us."

## Spawning a fish war

Is a bid to deal with border overfishing of British Columbia salmon stocks. Federal Fisheries Minister Brian Tobin announced that, starting on June 15, all U.S. commercial fishing vessels will have to purchase a license costing \$1,300 each day they move through B.C. waters. The conflict revolves around fishermen of one country catching salmon spawned in another country's rivers. Canada has accused Alaska fishermen of overfishing northern B.C. stocks. It wants those runs protected in return for taking brown salmon off the west coast of Vancouver Island that are destined for Washington and Oregon.



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### MOUNTING HORROR

A total of 88 people, including the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Kisumu, were reported killed in two separate massacres in Rwanda. More deaths and 63 civilians were considered in a government-held section of the capital, while rebels admitted their own side had massacred 13 clergymen, including the archbishop, in their refuge south of Kisumu. Amid a rising death toll in the war-torn country, the UN Security Council approved the dispatch of 3,500 peacekeeping troops, including 300 Canadians, with a mandate to protect civilians but not stop the fighting.

### NUCLEAR THEFT

Russian authorities arrested three people in St. Petersburg for possession of seven pounds of enriched uranium that could be used to make nuclear devices. The uranium had been stolen from a top-secret plant in Moscow. Western leaders have expressed concern about security at Russian nuclear facilities, saying that gangsters could sell uranium to countries suspected of trying to build nuclear weapons.

### CANADIANS NABBED IN CUBA

Cuban authorities arrested two Toronto-area men after a botched attempt to split eight Cubans out of the country illegally. A Cuban foreign ministry spokesman said that Michael Venzke, a computer consultant, and Robert Symko, who manages a firm that renovates hotels in Cuba, were selling off a beach near Havana when their shakedown went sour. Three Cuban swimmers not involved in the scuffling attempt, killing two of them.

### SWIFT ARMY

An earthquake sent a sea of mud cascading through Colombia's Foz river valley, burying entire Indian villages in its path. Rescue workers said that at least 250 people were presumed dead, and some estimates pegged the toll as high as 1,200. Colombia's worst natural disaster occurred in 1985 when a volcanic eruption triggered an avalanche of mud that killed 23,000 people in the town of Armero.

### AID FOR GULF VETERANS?

The Clinton administration endorsed a bill to compensate victims of the so-called Gulf War Syndrome. Thousands of veterans who served in the 1991 conflict have reported symptoms such as muscle pain, memory loss and respiratory problems. Veterans Affairs Secretary Jesse Brown said it would be the first time the U.S. government has "provided" payment for something we're not even certain exists.

# World NOTES



U.S. troops with Patriot missile launcher, maneuvers along the fifth parallel.

## Tightening the squeeze

Nearly 40 years after its creation, put an end to the Korean War, long simmering hostility heated up last week between the nuclear-armed North and an army of four that included the capitalist South, the United States, and Western allies and the United Nations' nuclear control agency. The central issue: North Korea's continuing refusal to allow international inspection of its nuclear program, which Washington believes, may have already produced one or two atomic weapons. As a result, said U.S. assistant secretary of defense Ashton Carter, Washington and Seoul are intensifying their intelligence surveillance in case the North plans to use nuclear weapons. However, Carter added, the North could not use a war as a sign of its present manpower superiority over the U.S. and South Korea forces facing it along the so-called 38th parallel.

Although Washington continued to press the United Nations to approve sanctions against North Korea, U.S. officials said they would agree to an international conference that might offer diplomatic and economic incentives for the North to become more cooperative. The need for casualties has never been greater: at week's end, the International Atomic Energy Agency voted 28 to 1 to suspend technical aid to North Korea. The action was taken despite a threat by the

North Korean delegate that his country might withdraw from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

## Isolating Haiti

In a further move to force Haiti's military rulers out of power, the United States and Canada announced a ban on commercial airline flights to the Caribbean republic. Said President Bill Clinton: "The message is simple: democracy must be restored, the coup must not endure." Washington also said it was forbidding private financial transactions between the two nations, including those done through third countries. Canada may follow suit. The new measures were added to an international aid, arms and trade embargo aimed at ensuring democratically elected President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, who was ousted in a 1991 coup.

Underlining the brutality of the military regime, a Canadian man carrying in Haiti for three days was released from a prison after being severely beaten. Human rights sources said that Victor Edouard, 36, a black employee of a Canadian nongovernmental humanitarian organization, had been stopped at a police roadblock and later killed. A human rights observer who was released after his release said he had been struck and a bruised and swollen face.



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# GOOD SPORT

## Arthur Griffiths expands his family's sports holdings beyond hockey

**T**hey both play right wing and they're both stars. But where superstar forward Pavel Bure is muscular and arrogant, his brother, Vancouver Canucks' forward

Arthur Griffiths, is slightly built, unimpressive and effusive. The contrast should indeed be one though. With as much daring and energy as Bure demonstrates on the ice, Griffiths, the 35-year-old younger son of late broadcast lawyer and Canucks' founder Frank Griffiths Sr., is about to score an entrepreneurial hat trick that should impress even his older Russian protégé. His game plan holds to the month's end. Griffiths hopes to emerge as majority owner of the Canucks, managing partner of a new \$165-million NBA expansion team, and sole owner (with his sister Emily) of a new \$100-million arena, now under construction in downtown Vancouver, where both teams want to play. Revisiting the action for Maclean's last week, Griffiths concluded: "I'm not in the hockey business. I'm not in the basketball business. I'm probably not even in the arena business. I like to think that the business I'm in is entertainment."

Griffiths wants to take whiz-kid pleasure in expressing that point seasonally. His crisply starched white shirt is embellished on the back with the full crest of the Bugs Bunny cartoon show. "I've never been all that shy," he says. Bure, too, and recently few people could outdo Frank Griffiths Sr.'s younger son quite ready for the major leagues. Like the team that there unopposedly opened to this year's Stanley Cup final, however, Griffiths now aims to entertain and dispense his dollars.

The senior Griffiths, a conservative accountant who shunned the limelight, nonetheless chose to build his fortune in the entrepreneurial realm and televise, and play. By the time of his death in April at age 77, Griffiths Sr. was rich. Emily and their four children controlled eight TV stations and 11 radio outlets in British Columbia, Alberta and Ontario, worth an estimated \$300 million. With the senior Griffiths' death, his eldest son, Frank Griffiths Jr., is in position to take over the family's broadcasting interests, concentrated in NBC Western International Communications Ltd. at Vancouver, which last week won regulatory approval for its pay television station, Moviewest. While Frank Jr. finds himself facing a challenge from Edmonton's Altitude group for control of his share of



Griffiths (right) with his mother, Emily, and brother, Pavel Bure. Griffiths' father, Frank, was the Canucks' founder.

the family fortune, his younger brother is set to enter full control of an entertainment empire that will soon embrace not only the new arena and basketball franchise, but also profits from game broadcasts, soccer, non-sports-related arena concessions and even parking.

The centerpiece of the younger Griffiths' game plan is a proposal to radically restructure ownership of both the Canucks' hockey team and the new arena. In an offer that must be formalized by the end of this month, Arthur and sister Emily Griffiths-Harshman propose to increase their joint share in Northwest Sports Enterprises Ltd., which owns the Canucks' hockey team, to 50 per cent, in a new \$100-million arena, to 50 per cent, in a new \$100-million arena, now under construction in downtown Vancouver, where both teams want to play. Revisiting the action for Maclean's last week, Griffiths concluded: "I'm not in the hockey business. I'm not in the basketball business. I'm probably not even in the arena business. I like to think that the business I'm in is entertainment."

Griffiths owes his scoring opportunity, however, to hockey and inheritance. At the same time as his father was under writing the establishment of the \$100-million Canucks in Vancouver, Arthur was playing right wing on his high school hockey team. He accepted a role for the game and for the legendary life work of his character. In 1980, he began working for Northwest Sports, holding a variety of what he calls "entertainment" jobs. Within five years, he became the family's primary representative in the Canucks' management.

Griffiths' media years with the club were far from glamorous. By 1995, the Canucks' on-ice performance was so bad that the team dropped in last place in its division from October to March. Seniors' ticket sales plummeted, the franchise's red ink April much of the blame laid on Griffiths. "There were some things I did that were downright stupid," he acknowledges. "There was a perception that I was the voice of ownership, that I was also the general manager and the coach and sometimes I was a player." Since leaving former player Pat Quinn as Canucks' general manager in 1995, however, Griffiths has learned to keep the skating rinks to him.



Griffiths: "I like to think that the business I'm in is entertainment."

While Quinn rebuilt the team on the ice, Griffiths sought to improve its bottom line, beginning with fixing it from what the family had long considered a disadvantageous location at the Pacific Coliseum. The arena 59 feet east of downtown Vancouver holds just 18,000 people and has less than 14 franchise corporate hours. Vancouver, the landlord, the Pacific Municipal Exhibition, refused to share any of its concessions or parking revenue with the team. In Arthur's view, the solution was a franchise-owned arena, closer to downtown, with a cut of all the associated concessions flowing to the owners. Northwest acquired a building site near Vancouver's existing B.C. Place stadium in August 1995. By September 1995, it will house a new 30,000-seat arena with all private boxes costing an average of \$80,000 per year, named after its prime sponsor, General Motors of Canada Ltd.

But when Arthur proposed acquiring a basketball team as well, the bid fell to fill seats in the new arena, the cost of the family drew the line. "We were not, the family was not, going to make an investment in basketball," brother Frank Jr. says emphatically. "That was absolutely clear from Day 1." The reason: the \$165-million entry fee

season in 1995. Griffiths proposes to resolve the team issue with the advice of the league, by trademarking "Lam public but no less important in the task of securing the new investment that Griffiths has promised for construction of General Motors Place. He will need to find just enough money in order to secure new agreements with several key Canucks players whose contracts expire in the coming months. already there. For one, it is reported, has entered a commitment for as much as \$10 million a year over a five-year contract. "One of the concerns I have is all this," Griffiths acknowledges, "is that I may let a ball drop."

Revealing his earliest memories with hockey players, Griffiths' eyes hold up as he reaches for words to describe their personalities. "Mike [sic], aggressive, risk taker," he says. "The same thing," he says, acknowledging the aggression his father took on the small town in the cartoon star name. "I don't allow to gamble in basketball or hockey, so I'd better call it another word. Maybe," he pauses, "maybe risk taker." Like Bure.

CHUCK MCKIN in Vancouver

# Business NOTES

## Barking at Bay Street

The Parti Québécois have yet to confront the governing Liberals in a provincial election expected later this year, let alone risk a referendum on Quebec's independence. But no leader Jacques Parizeau has already come out swinging against Bay Street executives who have dared to suggest that society over the province's future could erode turmoil in financial markets.

Speaking at a party nomination meeting in Montreal last week, Parizeau denounced Bank of Montreal chief economist Lloyd Wilson for suggesting at a speech a week earlier that the inflation-rebate debate could trigger a decline in the value of the Canadian dollar and sharp jumps in interest rates. Parizeau stopped short of telling Quebecers to boycott the bank. But he noted that the Royal Bank of Canada lost a lot of business in Quebec in 1992 when it released a gloomy study on the costs of secession during the national referendum campaign on the Charlottetown accord. "Let's do the same thing," Parizeau said. Meanwhile, in econo-



Parizeau: a warning

my with the brokerage firm Wood Gundy Inc. of Toronto claimed that PQ candidate Daniel Philp had called the firm to complain about its role in reports on the province, and warned that Wood Gundy "won't see a dime of business" if the PQ is elected.

Unfazed by these complaints, 1993 Canada Ltd., a Toronto-based economic forecasting firm, released a study at world's cost that predicted that a PQ election victory and a referendum on secession at the spring of 1995 would slash the Canadian dollar down to 67 cents (U.S.), the prime lending rate above 10 per cent and cost the country 20,000 jobs.

Bank and brokerage firm executives defended their comments and forecasts as conservative. But they also concede that they have to walk a fine line when discussing Quebec's future. "Self-killers," they have no leeway of speaking as an politician. But as an economist, I must talk about how I see financial prospects. That reserve is based to be tested again in the coming months.

will construction jobs tend to pay higher wages than jobs in other sectors, which will likely pose extra costs on consumer spending.

## A tough prescription

Human Resources Minister Lloyd Axworthy is searching for more effective ways of combating high long-term unemployment as part of his review of Canada's social programs. Last week, the Toronto-based Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development issued a report on unemployment in 25 member-nations that, among other things, said that more toughness is in order. The report advocated reducing labor regulations in employment and lowering social assistance benefits. However, it also recommended that governments channel more resources into education and job training. Axworthy, who was in Paris, agreed that it is "time for a change" and said that Ottawa is already pursuing many of the policies advocated in the report.

## THE END OF THE LINE

Transportation Minister Douglas Young announced that Ottawa will phase out rail subsidies for grain transported to ports in Vancouver and Thunder Bay, Ont., by next July. The subsidies date back to 1997, and totaled \$628 million last year. But Young claims that these payments will no longer be allowed under the new General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

## AN INSURANCE WARNING

Federal Superintendent of Financial Institutions Michael Mackenzie warned consumers that they should be careful which life insurer they deal with because of persistent financial problems at some companies. Mackenzie said that bad real estate investments in the 1980s, coupled with new intense competition from banks and trust companies, "has created some significant solvency concerns in the industry." But, he added, "in general, the industry is in good financial shape."

## EATON'S DENIES SALE RUMORS

A senior executive of the 125-year-old T. Eaton Co. department store chain denied widespread rumors in financial markets that the family-owned business is about to be sold to a U.S. buyer. John Adams, Eaton's chief financial officer, said that the recent purchase of Woolco stores by U.S. retail giant Wal-Mart Stores Inc. probably prompted the speculation.

## COLA SHARES RIZZLE

Investors dumped shares in Toronto-based soft-drink maker Cott Corp. and U.S. cola giant PepsiCo Inc. after both companies made disappointing profit announcements. Cott's shares in the Toronto Stock Exchange plunged by \$1.25 over two days to \$24.87 after the company announced a 39.6-million third-quarter profit—less than what many analysts had predicted. But Cott shares recovered to close the week at \$26. PepsiCo shares, declined by \$3.25 (JG) to \$21.50 on the New York Stock Exchange the day it announced that its second-quarter profit would be flat, in part because it is waiting a price war against Cott in U.S. markets.

## NINTENDO LOOKS NORTH

Japanese-owned Nintendo of America Inc., the world's largest video game manufacturer, agreed to buy three-dimensional imaging software from Alta Research Inc. of Toronto for its next generation of home video games. The software will create three-dimensional characters, environments and imagery. The deal could be worth tens of millions of dollars to Alta over the next decade.

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## Surging ahead

The economy is continuing to expand faster than many forecasters had predicted, and that growth is finally starting to make a significant dent in the unemployment rate. Statistics Canada reported last week that the economy surged at a 4.4 percent annual rate in the first quarter well ahead of the 3.6 percent rate in the last quarter of 1992. The agency said that the rise in production of goods and services was led by "a substantial rise in consumer spending, which was spurred by income tax refunds."

Statistics Canada also reported that the seasonal unemployment rate declined to 10.7 per cent in May from 11 per cent in April. The strongest job growth occurred in the construction industry, which accounted for 24,800 of the 56,000 new jobs created in May. Economists said that the surge in construction is particularly encouraging because it occurred even after sharp jumps in interest rates in March and April. As



## Our debt: is it one minute to midnight?

BY PETER C. NEWMAN

**A**s CEO of the \$3-billion Mellon empire and director of such corporate and financial giants as American Research Resources Corp. and the Toronto-Dominion Bank, Marshall Olesky Cohen is one of the Canadian business world's elite. He has behind him 15 years of public service, including three stony years as federal deputy minister of finance and was instrumental in putting together Ottawa's controversial National Energy Program. That experience qualifies him to speak out credibly on the country's economic future, and at the moment his view is anything but cheerful.

"We're getting awfully close to hitting the wall," he said once in a recent interview. "Lots of people I know argue that we've already hit it, but I don't know anybody who's claiming that we aren't very close to hitting it. Of course, it all depends on what you define the wall. It could be a wall of some major point correction in the bond market. It could be one of the provinces declaring itself bankrupt. It could be a 50-cent dollar or any interest rates 10 percentage points above American borrowing rates to compensate for the high premium at the money markets."

"Canada's business community," he adds "is currently justified about hitting the wall, because it's one of those horrifying self-fulfilling prophecies. If they get really worked up about the possibility, it will happen, because they'll begin to behave that way." Cohen is frequently worried that Canada's future is not assured by the union, being much more concerned about unemployment and the threat of Quebec separatism.

There is, of course, a connection. If Canada's economy does "hit the wall," Quebec's Premier Jacques Parizeau and Parti Quebecois leader Jacques Parizeau will hardly be able to contain their delight; they'll point out to their followers that "the outside world can't change the economy; we've got to get our own." Says Cohen, "Parizeau is

*'Canadian business is correctly terrified of hitting the wall, because it's one of those horrifying self-fulfilling prophecies'*

successfully arguing separatist seeping in Canada when it's such a curse right now. I find that an intellectual point of view which may appeal to some academics, but it's not an issue that will drive the voters. I believe Quebecers voted in the 54 free elections last October partly for cultural reasons and partly because there was no one else to vote for (but the Bloc Quebecois is serious, it's not just a group of wild-eyed radicals who are driving this thing). It seems to me that the province's position is split about 60-40 for the federalists, which means that the separatists aren't going to go away."

Cohen glances the threat of Quebec separatism at the top of the country's political agenda and sees the specter of the issue on the currency markets as being so severe because the threat of bankruptcy is linked in the international investors' minds with Canada's debt problem. "The combination is probably unchangeable," he fully predicts.

Whether that would mean some form of fiscal transfer, the takeover of our national accounts by the International Monetary Fund or merely a dramatic boost in interest rates plus a proportionate drop in the value of the Canadian dollar remains uncertain. The advantage of

such moves would be their shock value. "You can't get a profound change of thinking in a democracy in the absence of a dramatic crisis," Cohen insists. "It takes that kind of trauma. Things are never going to change with little plebiscites. It will take a serious shock to alter lifestyles. Very few of us quit smoking at the initial warning; it's when you have the first heart attack that you really begin to pay attention."

There are a lot of preliminary steps that could be successfully taken to prevent the 1993 entry into Canadian affairs should our fiscal problems become insurmountable, and Cohen expresses modest optimism that the Liberal government may try to affect some radical reforms in the system that would bring the deficit under control. At the same time, he is not sure whether the fiscally responsible faction within the Canadian cabinet has the necessary clout to confront the government in its priorities. "The Liberals' last budget was actually much tougher than they're getting credit for," he explains. "But the problem remains that even if the elite are all too aware of how serious our debt crisis has become, the body politic is not. The issue has moved up a little from where it was a year ago, but it's still not considered that most people are ready to accept the harsh leadership required to fix the problem."

He believes that Finance Minister Paul Martin was frustrated and disappointed that he was given the finance portfolio because he came to government to do something more closely tied to the trade and business expansion departments. But Cohen adds that Martin now is striving hard to resolve our debt crisis and that it's not impossible he may be able to carry Canada along with him, and that the Prime Minister will be able to carry most of the blame.

Cohen is convinced that Martin has to get tough in his next budget and not use the trick thing of most finance ministers that post-pone the bad news into some vague future. That won't work any longer because the debt is growing too fast. We have to swallow the hard medicine, because if we don't, we'll have a domestic run on the Canadian dollar. "The biggest problem," he predicts "will be how to present it, how to sell the idea you'll be taking out the pain from the people. You can talk about [Martin's] French ideas and how people are ready to fight the deficit, but once you start taking away their old age pension and their Canadian Pension Plan, child credits, unemployment insurance and everything else, there'll be a fire storm. How do you manage that and the Quebec problem at the same time?" The intellectually appealing thing to say to Quebec, would be: "We have our house in order, why don't you stay?" But it's such a weak house.

As Cohen looks back over the past 15 years, when he both helped create the country's debt problem and tried to fix it, he has reached the reluctant conclusion that the issue must be dealt with this year—anyway—not as part of some long-term strategy. "It's high risk," he says, "but even if it's political suicide, we'll have to make the play."

If Sarah Moran had a PS/1 with built-in CD-ROM, she could keep a Tyrannosaurus Rex, an Apollo space capsule and 57,451 baseball cards all neatly tucked away in her room on a thin silver disc. Her dirty clothes are a different story.



The new IBM PS/1.  
Now available to Sarah Moran  
And everyone else.



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**PC**  
giving you the edge.



## The heart of celebrity



**A**fter a hectic schedule—more than 20 concerts since the beginning of this year—Anne Murray can be forgiven for wincing, as she says, “a little more time for myself.” But the Nova Scotia-born singer still makes time for others: earlier this month, she made a guest appearance on the 10th annual *Blossoms for Sick Children* television in Toronto. For Murray, it is all part of a long-standing commitment to charity. “I see myself as just another person,” says Murray. “But when you see the looks on the kids’ faces—some of them cry and they hug you and they can’t believe it’s really you—it’s quite a thing to go through that, to think that you have that impact.” The singer, who turns 49 this month, is looking forward to a new show in making *July* off-spring spend most of it at home in Toronto with her own teenage kids, Willie in 17, and Dawn, 15. After all, charity begins at home.

Murray  
commitment  
to children



Norwood: a plan for open-mindedness

## Good karma

**H**er first book, *Women Who Love Too Much*, sold more than three million copies in North America after its 1986 publication, and it prominently added “co-dependency” and “relationship addiction” to the lexicon of pop psychology. But at the height of her success in 1987, Robin Norwood gave it all up: she took up with her first husband and quit her 10-year-old therapy practice. Returning to her Santa Barbara, Calif., home—away from “all these people who thought I could fix their lives”—she turned to books of theology and parapsychology areas far removed from her former consciousness-raising *Broads*. Norwood, 46, “I knew that for me, the whole field of psychology just didn’t hold the answers.” Now, at her latest book, *Why Men, Why This, Why Now*, Norwood offers advice based on such New Age concepts as karma, etheric bodies and soul evolution. The goal is not to convert readers to her brand of spiritualism, but “to get people to open up their thinking—take what they like and leave the rest.” And Norwood claims no ambitions to be a guru. “I don’t want anyone following me,” she says. “I don’t think we get there that way.”



Why men, why this, why now

## Out of his box

**A**s first seen in a legendary party band, *Sweeney Hoger*, finds that the wild life just seems to follow him around. “It’s a city-to-city rock ‘n’ roll lifestyle, and I play the part fully,” says the Los Angeles-based loud singer for Van Halen. “I’ve been handed the opportunity to have fun all over the world. Like, I’m going to say so!” Since he signed on with Van Halen in 1985, Hoger, who previously enjoyed a successful solo career, has never looked back—except once, with the release last

month of a greatest-hits package of his solo work, entitled *Sweeney Hoger, Greatest*. The album, he says, is no indication that he plans to leave the band. But the veteran rocker knows what he takes a break. Says Hoger: “When I don’t come on the road, I act just like a normal guy. I hang out with my girlfriends, visit places where no one has even heard a Van Halen song and do all the normal stuff around my house, like taking out my garbage.” Just like any other 43-year-old.

## TECHNOLOGY

# Backseat driver

A satellite can tell drivers where to go

**I**magine this: you are driving across town searching only for that quaint little hole-in-the-wall restaurant everybody at work is talking about. On a hunch, you turn left at an intersection. Suddenly, a disapproving voice delivers a sharp reprimand: “You should have turned right!” Nothing remarkable about that—almost everyone who has ever sat behind the wheel of a car knows what it is like to be misled by some know-it-all backseat driver.

The difference is that, at some point in the near future, the carping critic may be an electronic gadget that really does know its stuff—thanks to a computer chip, a digital map database and a \$14-billion fleet of satellites orbiting 11,000 miles above the earth.

Leaving aside the question of whether it is possible to be led astray by one’s spouse, such systems are likely to become commonplace by the end of the decade. At present, several prototype systems have been tested to great effect in the United States. General Motors Corp. of Detroit (GM), one of the leaders in the development of highway automobile navigation equipment, plans to begin marketing its system later this year in California and New York; company officials say that it should be available in Canada by 1994. A simpler form of navigation technology, which is designed to be reconfigured in cars with audio compact-disc players, is scheduled to go on sale in selected cities across the United States this summer for about \$700.

The key to many of the new car navigation systems (or the global positioning system, GPS), a technology made famous by the U.S. military during the 1981 Persian Gulf War. Using handheld receivers that took readings from a network of satellites, soldiers in the desert could instantly pinpoint their location, wonder speed and bearing. More recently, companies such as Sony and Matsushita have produced audio-cassette-based GPS receivers for use by hikers, boaters and others who need to keep track of their exact positions. Well over 100,000 such units have

been sold, priced typically at more than \$1,500. Similar GPS units are being developed to guide land-crop farmers to spread fertilizers more precisely to allow cash-croppers to keep track of a fleet of delivery trucks and to help pilots avoid weather hazards.

The concept behind the GPS system is simple. The concept behind the GPS system is based on what a total of 24 satellites, including three spare, orbit the earth. Each of the satellites is programmed to send out signals from at least four of them. Each satellite continuously broadcasts its position and exactly what time it is based



Using the AudioNav system, a CD reader delivers commands

on information supplied by four highly accurate on-board atomic clocks. Receivers in the ground compare that information with the time indicated by their own atomic clocks. The difference between the two time signals tells the unit how far it is from that satellite. By keeping up to four satellites simultaneously, the receiver can calculate its longitude, latitude and altitude to within about 10 m.

In the automotive industry, the rush is now on to combine GPS receivers with portable computers and digital road atlases, producing a compact navigation unit that can be installed in car dashboards. GM’s system enables a driver to enter details of his desired destination—either the exact ad-

dress, the closest intersection or a nearby business—using a cursor and a small display screen. The computer then works out the most efficient route, guiding the driver with bold color graphics and voice prompts that indicate each approaching turn. If a turn is missed, or cannot be taken because of road construction work or traffic congestion, the system can reroute the journey at the touch of a key.

At the moment, two major obstacles stand in the way of the widespread introduction of in-car navigation systems. One is cost. GM’s unit will cost about \$2,000, although car makers will offer up the price could eventually drop to a quarter of that. The other obstacle is the availability of computerized mapping data. For strategic purposes, the U.S. military has produced detailed mapping by building digital maps of most large American cities, and is making that information available for civilian use. But up Canada, the task has been left to private industry. “Right now, we’re just waiting for the infrastructure to be in place,” says John Healy, manager of de-

tailed product engineering for General Motors of Canada Ltd. in Oshawa, Ont. He adds that digital maps for the Toronto area should be available by 1995 or 1996, with other areas of the country to follow. “We think that if the price is in the vicinity—about the same as a highway car stereo—that kind of system could eventually find its way into 15 or 20 per cent of the vehicles on the road.”

But clearly, there is competition from a cheaper (\$700), less sophisticated computer system that does not use GPS. Known as *AudioNav*, this system consists of a car’s CD player, a microphone mounted under the driver and a computer processor about the size of a paperback book. The driver inserts a navigation map in his car’s AudioNav, which is then connected to the controller with the verbal command “Wake up,” and then speaks out his current location and destination (a voice-recognition system adjusts for a wide range of regional accents). A CD once then associates the distance and estimated time for the trip, and guides the driver with verbal commands at each turning point. “We think this does almost everything that GPS does, at a much lower cost,” says John Healy, manager of audio and marketing for Acoustics Inc. of Montreal, Que., the company that developed AudioNav. Whether they opt for this system or one of the satellite-remote systems, the future is going to have to get used to being told where to go.

ROSS LAYTON

# THE FAMILY

BY MARY NEMETH

As one of Queen Gables was an empire ruled by a brother and sister—a traditional family representing all the best family values." So said Ontario Attorney General Martin Boyd recently, drawing that icon of Canadian literature into a national legislative debate over constitutional federalism at another stroke. And it proved to be an apt omen, for the 90th Bill 107 would have made Ontario the first Canadian province to grant lesbian and gay couples the same rights as heterosexuals, including the right to such spousal benefits as pensions and the right to visit children. Debate over the bill—crucial, as it happens, in the middle of the United Nations-sponsored International Year of the Family—called into question the very definition of a traditional family viewed as the basic building block of society. And even the 19th-century promise to delete the bill's most controversial elements was not enough to win its passage (page 32).

**Canadians see tradition in crisis even as a new poll uncovers enduring strength**



Family Day from the 1950s, and 1990s (opposite): white picket fences and unwed days

The traditional family, of course, is defined by far more than just heterosexuality. It conjures up pictures of serenity and stability, of white picket fences and cheerful children giggling daddy at the door of mothers sprawling long, awakened days cooing and teaching tender young souls. Never mind that the images may be a bit overblown tales of repressed homesteads, stressed-out men and stressed children have called into question just how uniformly happy those happy days really were. Yet the only ideal lives us, inevitably elusive. Every day, it seems, the only young families who can afford the white picket fence are too burned to enjoy leisurely hours within its perimeter. And it could just as well be a father or a single mother, running to the door of someone's child home to pick the kids up from day care.

The 20th-century family, though not quite extinct, is on the endangered

list. And that, combined with concerns about family finances and violence in society—and the massive debt—has prompted a recent, 65 per cent of Canadians believe that the family is in crisis, according to an Angus Reid poll, the first comprehensive survey of Canadian attitudes about the family. But the poll of 2,051 adults—conducted for the Canada Committee for the International Year of the Family and sponsored in part by *Maclean's*—also found that the majority of people, traditional or not, actually say that their own family is life every day.

In part, the pendulum lies in politically charged acrobatics. As the battle over Ontario's Bill 107 showed, social conservatives who hold a traditional definition of family are threatened by shifting tides. Many liberals see the threat in society's failing to accept a broader definition of family. The several key family issues, traditionalists are in the majority (majority of all respondents to the Angus Reid poll think unwed couples raising kids is negative for families and society. Three-quarters feel the same way about the growing numbers of children raised by single parents. And 86 per cent agree the "best type of family" is which to raise children "has two heterosexual parents, with one at work and one at home. From that perspective, there is ample reason to worry. In fact, the poll found in only 13 per cent of all families does one parent stay home full time with children while another goes to work.

On the other hand, those who measure the health of the family only by the satisfaction of its members should be comforted. Overwhelmingly, the poll found, Canadians have high families for joy, support and security. Based on responses to a series of questions, Angus Reid statisticians identified 81 per cent of respondents as all-around happy with their family lives. Three-quarters of all respondents said that their families are full of love. 81 per cent said they had happy childhoods. 83 per cent of parents said that having children has made their lives happier and, says pollster Angus Reid, "It calls into question the whole story of the Canadian family in crisis."

In fact, even by traditional family standards, Canadians are probably better off than they think. True, divorce rates have soared: In 1991, so earlier to the Ottawa-based Vanier Institute of the Family, 24 couples named it for every one couple that divorced. By 1997, there were only

two marriages for each divorce. But marriage has made a steady, if unimpressive, comeback since then, ending up in 2.4 marriages for every divorce in 1998. And the poll found that one-third of all divorced people have given marriage another try. Other people have returned the traditional family structure but forsaken the once-only connection with children: make up four per cent of Canadian families. What is more, young Canadians are optimistic: A separate Angus Reid youth survey found that 70 per cent of 13- to 17-year-olds believe it is unlikely they will get divorced.

That may picture a lot on some people. As you find statistics idealized, some per cent of respondents in seriously unhappy, reporting much childhood conflict and loneliness in their adult lives and, in some cases, verbal and physical abuse in their families. Divorced and never-married respondents were most likely to be unhappy. Another 38 per cent were classified as discontented, reporting lower levels of satisfaction and love than the happy majority. And there is, in fact, evidence that at least some of the social changes in families have

**Marital status of Canadians, based on the Angus Reid survey and reflective of the general population:**



been accompanied by negative realities, power by strong single-parent families, evidence that divorce has long-term effects on some children (page 36). And recent studies emphasizing the importance of early-childhood nurturing have piled on top of stress for working parents of young children (page 38).

Even healthy, happy families now face economic and time pressures that, if not addressed, could lead to trouble. Most of the changes that families have undergone—divorce, single parenthood, women in the workforce—have eventually erupted horns out of the day. "But have you ever tried to get your triplane unstuck after 3 p.m.?" asks Alex Minibelli, director of administration and communications at the Vanier Institute. "How many family physicians have extended hours?" That stress that parents must stop work—increasing pressure in already hectic jobs—to attend to what should be simple tasks. Says Minibelli, "We're still working to review more work."

Operating is that made puts particular



pressure on families caring for children or elders. "We have men in their 50s saying, I raised my family without any help," says Marshall. "Well, you did it in different times, when there was a family wage and therefore you could hold any job. No wife of mine will ever have to work." That 1980s concept of the family wage—that one man's salary would support a wife and children—has gone the way of tail fins and 3-D movies. Two or more family members must now continue to work 45 to 60 hours a week in order to maintain the same standard of living that a 1970s 45-hour workweek ensured in the 1950s, says Marshall.

These parents who can't and don't stay home with their children complain that—even though many Canadians call their situation ideal—there is little support for programs that would make their lives easier. "Parenting is viewed as if it's a hobby," insists Cathy Fern, who is not home in Leduc, Alta., with her five-year-old daughter and three-year-old son, while her husband, Michael, works as an engineer. Fern, 36, is volunteer vice-president of the 5400-member Kids First group, which lobbies for changes in a tax system that opponents say discriminates against parents who stay home to raise their children. Kids First also advocates larger maternity and paternity leaves and fewer big taxes to allow working parents to spend more time with their kids. "We believe in daycare," says Fern. "We would just like to see more support for parenting."

Generalized parental fees, flexible hours and a national child care strategy are long overbills, according to Rosemarie Potholuz, director of social action for the Family Service Association of Metropolitan Toronto. "In some ways," she says, "we're still living with a huge, surrealistic and obdetermined issue at the family." But higher pay, economic realities have also battered families. A recent Toronto study found that young families have been losing ground relative to their elders since the 1960s and are facing ever higher unemployment, lower salaries and fewer benefits.

In the end, economic security may be one of the keys to relieving stress on Canadian families. The Angus Reid poll found that the people happiest with their family lives had higher household incomes than those in the discontented or unhappy categories. But the findings—whether it's large or small, whatever its economic status—is also a reflection, in part, against the vagaries of an often harsh but world. In that respect, modern families seem as traditional as ever.

The Angus Reid poll of 3,000 Canadians adults conducted April 15 to May 2, 1994, has a margin of error of plus or minus 2.5 percentage points. 10 hours out of 20. Margins of error are larger for subgroups such as women.

## ROUND TWO

**Gays vow to fight in court after Ontario's same-sex bill fails**

The phones ring constantly. News crews appear intermittently. The walls were still plastered with posters, press clippings and other trappings of an open political battle. And as gay activists gathered at the offices of the Campaign for Equal Families in downtown Toronto last Friday evening, there was already talk about the next round in their battle for employment benefits and adoption rights. Less than 24 hours earlier, Ontario

men wrote letters to their MPPs opposing it. On the other side, the Campaign for Equal Families lobbied vigorously on behalf of the bill, sending 22,000 letters to MPPs and meeting personally with the 20 legislators who missed the first vote. But facing new-entrant defeat, the MPP government made an eleven-hour bid to attract the support of the Liberals and their leader, Lyn McLeod, formerly a vocal advocate of same-sex benefits. Boyd promised to remove the two most contentious items in the bill: the redefinition of spouse and the adoption provisions.

When MPPs assembled for the vote late on the afternoon of June 3, the public galleries were packed with about 200 lesbians and gays. When it became apparent that the bill would fail on second readings—over 12 New Democrats voted against it—some activists wept and some sat in stumped silence. But the majority stood and shouted "Shame, shame, shame." Most MPPs quickly left the legislature. The lesbians and gays then occupied the building. Later that evening, an estimated 1,000 protesters marched arms in arms from Toronto's gay district to the legislature. And Style, like a gay school and Toronto city councillor, said the day of



Police clear the legislature building: 'shame, shame'

MPPs had voted 68 to 30 against a controversial bill that would have extended those rights to homosexual couples, sending thousands of lesbians and gays into the streets in protest. With the defeat of the MPP government's bill, activists vowed to meet in the courts. "We'll need enough decisions so government can't ignore us," said Robert Gallagher, publicity co-ordinator for the campaign. "The problem is it costs a lot of money, and takes a lot of time."

For most Ontario residents, however, the vote ended a brief, intense and highly emotional legislative debate over gay rights. It was on May 18 that Attorney General Martin Boyd introduced the bill, which would have changed the legal definition of spouse to include homosexual couples, and it passed that reading by a narrow five votes. Over the next three weeks, church and community groups flooded the legislature with petitions. Ontario's Catholic bishops urged their follow-

ers to "show us how we are being loved by politicians whose interests in the ballot box rather than human rights."

Shortly after the defeat, Boyd told reporters that "our way or another this issue is not going to go away." But it was also apparent that the Ontario legislature will not be dealing with the issue in the foreseeable future. The MPP has no plans to introduce a new same-sex bill, and McLeod, whose party currently leads the New Democrats and Conservatives in public opinion polls, said she would not introduce such a bill if her party loses the next government. But gays and lesbians remain committed to their cause. "We're not going to do it and we're not going to go away," declared activist Laurie Anne Mosier. Instead, they will use the legal system to pursue what the political system could not deliver—the same rights that homosexual couples take for granted.

DARCY RENISH

## You Have Six People For Dinner And No Time To Make Dessert... What Do You Do?



Take a Sara Lee pound cake from the freezer and slice it into three, lengthwise. Take fresh fruit, like strawberries and blueberries, and whipped cream or topping. Spoon about a third of the cream and the berries onto each layer of cake, then top with additional cream and fruit.

Your own fabulous fresh fruit fantasy, made in minutes.

When your guests ask who made this delicious dessert, just look them straight in the eye and tell them you did!

Me and Sara Lee

**Sara Lee.**



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# A NEW DIVERSITY

Economic and social forces are changing the face of the modern Canadian family



52%

of respondents agree that they are/were close emotionally to their grandparents; 70 per cent say they are close to their pets.

61%

of respondents are all-around happy with their family lives. Those who had a happy childhood, hold strong religious beliefs and remain close emotionally to their parents are most likely to fall in the happy category.

26%

of parents disagree with the statement: "It is sometimes acceptable for a parent to spank a child."



Milly Giffel, Beatty, Sydney: being visible

## Two moms and a baby

When it comes to public acceptance of gay rights, the real action lies in the issue of raising children. Only 52 per cent of respondents to the Angus Reid poll disagreed with the statement: "I find raising young people with homosexuality..." that when asked about same-sex couples raising kids, 67 per cent said it was a bad thing. Those views are similar to

Maureen Mills, 35, and Jessie Beatty, 33, lesbian partners of seven years. They live in South Vancouver with 35-month-old Sydney Beatty Mills, delivered by a male friend and home by Mills. Some neighbors who accused the couple's homosexuality, Beatty says, changed when Mills got pregnant. "That really hurt. Some people feel we're not fit to raise a child."

Beatty has no legal rights as a parent, although Mills has specified in her will that, in the event of her death, Sydney should come with Beatty—a stipulation that could face a legal challenge. And Mills says people tend to question "Tommy's" influence. They don't always understand that we have an equal partnership to Sydney's well-being. She calls for legislation that would "legitimize our family status."

For all the negative comments, however, Mills says that they have heard even more positive ones. And although they worry about the social stigma Sydney might face, they have no second thoughts. "I think it's important to be visible," says Mills. "That way people are aware that we have these nonconformity that differences with other parents."

ANGUS REID/ANGUS REID

## Going home, again

Dave Walsh never expected to be living with his parents, never mind his siblings, at the age of 35. But after graduating from the University of Alberta in Edmonton with a civil engineering degree last year, he found the bleak job market since the 1990s. Unemployed and burdened with hefty student loans, Walsh and his new wife, Carolina Henry—who runs only a modest insurance in a social worker—moved in with her parents in Hamilton after their marriage last July. "I was brought up to believe that when you get married, you have your own place," says Walsh. But it was simply not possible. "We asked them to stay here because we knew that they couldn't manage on their own," says Carolina's mother, Alida Henry. She and her husband, Jack, had already helped support another adult son, James, who moved back into his old room for two years when he could not find a job after graduating from college in 1996. And the family's experience is not unique. According to the Angus Reid poll, about one in five adults over the age of 35 live with their parents. "It's tough for young people today," says Alida Henry. "We don't like to see them struggle."

Hard times are bringing families like the Henrys together—for better or for worse. Walsh is grateful for his in-laws. Help and they, in turn, provide him and



Carolina and Alida Henry, Dave Walsh (right): hard times

Carolina for picking in. At the same time, the parents, who want to see their adult children become established, are increasingly concerned. "We did it with a good heart," adds Alida's Henry. "But it isn't always easy." Jack Henry, 57, marries long hours in his motor production shop and his wife, 56, works full time as a nurse to help pay the mortgage and put their youngest son, Paul, through university.

And most twenty-somethings yearn for independence.



Theriault and Gastin with Louis-Philippe and Maude: "It's been quite an eye-opener"

denier. Space was not a problem in the Henrys' five-bedroom house, but Walsh sometimes felt that using friends over "would expose on the rest of the family." Walsh recently found part-time work as a laborer while he continues his search for an engineering job. Two weeks ago, he and his wife moved to a newly townhome. "It's going to be a financial strain," says Walsh. "But we can't grow as close as we want to if we don't have privacy."

SHARON DOYLE/ENRICHEN

## Blending two families

Only a few weeks before François Gastin and Lucie Theriault last August, Gastin reached an agreement with his first wife that gave him custody of their two young children: Louis-Philippe, 6, and Maude, 6, moved from their mother's place in the country to the Carleton Place household in Quebec City. "It's been quite an eye-opener," says Theriault, a 35-year-old graphic designer with no children of her own. "François has to work a lot of overtime and I work a lot of overtime, so I feel myself almost like a single mother sometimes." Theriault took on much of the responsibility for the children. And it has not all gone smoothly. "I had a very thick distance with the boy recently because his attitude was really bad," she says. "I told him I took care of him and his sister only because I wanted to, not because I had to." She also told Louis-Philippe that she loved him—and that it was OK for her to love her, as well as his mother, a concept he had struggled with. But while that discussion helped, the transition into a blended family, combined with

Louis-Philippe's difficulty in adapting to life in the city, was just too much for the boy. This month, he is moving back to his mother's home in the country.

In an age of rising divorce rates, blended families are increasingly common. About 30,000—or seven per cent of all Canadian families raising children—include at least one stepchild, according to the Vanier Institute of the Family in Ottawa. And such families—skilled, numerous, by the acronym of divorce in well as by centuries-old stereotypes about wicked stepmothers—face particular challenges. "People must remember that love and respect is blended; love is not instantaneously," says Montreal psychologist Liliane Spector. "Sometimes it can take years, and sometimes the best you can hope for is a civil relationship." Blended families, adds Spector, are not the traditional ones and must define completely new roles, which cannot be imposed by discipline, who does the chores, who pays for what.

Others, they must also struggle to forge bonds between new siblings. "That was the big problem in our case," says Michel Verreault, a 35-year-old Canada Post employee in Quebec City. Two years ago, his girlfriend, Serge St-Gelais, 35, and her son 14-year-old son moved in with Verreault and his two children, a boy aged 16 and a girl of 13. The children did not get along. "Michel and I," says St-Gelais, "found ourselves playing the police all the time while the kids screamed and argued." Within six months, St-Gelais and her son moved out, although she and Verreault are still dating. "We plan to try living together again," says Verreault—after the kids turn 18.

MARK CROWELL in Quebec City

71%

of respondents say that the use of reproductive technology to allow people to give birth will have a positive impact on families and society.

53%

of those married or common-law couples who reported being dissatisfied with their relationships said they would like to improve "communication." Only eight per cent of the dissatisfied couples said that they wanted to improve their sex lives. Parents of young children were an exception—15 per cent of them wanted improved sexual relations with their spouses.



10%

of never-married respondents have given birth to, or fathered, at least one child, so have half the people now living common law.

82%

of respondents who are living with a common-law partner consider their living arrangement to be a "family."

# THE TIME CRUNCH

*Young families struggle to balance the demands of children and employers*

Domestic life is a juggling act for her. In her early thirties, she had become a public defender in the Ontario justice system in Toronto, while single-handedly raising two preschool children and juggling her husband through university. A skilled organizer, her thought she had her life nicely ordered out: marriage, children and career. But there were troublesome signs. "I was frantic to get out of the office so I could get home by 5:30 to take my baby home," she recalls. "My husband and I would make around bedtime dinner, but my sons and I would be there before bed. Then, I'd pull out my bedtime and work till midnight. I was exhausted." Finally, circumstances forced her hand. "My boss wanted to put me on track for a promotion, but it would have meant at least a month away from my family for special training," she explains. "I couldn't do it, but I couldn't take down a promotion either, so I just quit. It's the scariest thing I've ever done."

Four years and another child later, Leves, 36, is thriving. She now works out of her Toronto home as a speech writer and puts in as much time as she did in her old job. But they are years of her own choosing, and that simple change has transformed her family life from a struggle to a joy. "I'm sane and my kids are happy," she says. Understanding that working parents can only ever leave her to leave freedom. For two busy young parents, home life seems broader on the run and certainly flung in front of the television. A wave of recent research, however, places new emphasis on the importance of children's early years—a period that sets the pattern for success or failure later in life. And although experts are not sure just what that mothers' rightful place is only in the kitchen, they are advising that both parents spend more time with their children. "Children's right to childhood is critical," says Robert Aramstrong, medical director at Sunny Hill Health Centre for Children in Vancouver. "But more families are in crisis. Many are not being supported enough to ensure that both have the best chance of life."

Social scientists have long known that children require a secure bond with at least one adult to develop strong self-esteem. But the new research—including reports for the Toronto-based Canadian Institute for Advanced Research and the Carnegie Corporation of New York City—has prepared the scene between family and job in an even more critical time than previously believed. It is during that period, when the parents' supply is conflicting to develop that environmental influence can become hard-wired into a child's emotional and intellectual makeup. High levels of stress, for instance, triggered by chronically



Seem (left), Seem holding Roshan, while Madhu stands in front. It's a frustrating working two jobs a day but less work than having kids'

preschool parents or constant marital conflict, can leave infants with elevated blood levels of cortisol, a chemical that can inhibit brain development. On the other hand, positive stimulation increases cell growth in the cerebral cortex, setting the stage for achievement in school and beyond. "Kids who grow up in an impoverished environment can end up with a different kind of brain," notes Bryan Kolb, a professor of psy-

chology at the University of Lethbridge in Alberta. "It doesn't matter how hard they work, they won't be able to benefit from regular schooling."

Researchers, including Kolb, insist to add that there is help for such children. But according to Dan Keating, director of human development at the Canadian Institute for Advanced Research, "there is no remedy that can completely fix a bad start." Yet it is often the parents of very young children who try to have the most difficulty balancing the competing demands of children and employers. The majority of such parents fall within the ages of 25 to 34, when many people are struggling to establish themselves in the workplace. As a result, they may have less of the time and energy that children crave. "It's not field trips and vacations of days that young kids need," Keating points out. "They want an interested adult who will get down on the floor and get a puzzle together with them. They get a lot of pleasure out of interactions with adults."

Since Susan, 23, and her husband, Vince, 25, worry that they do not always have enough time for sports, company play, with their daughters, Madhu, 3½, and Roshan, 1½ months. Susan works as an accountant and Seem teaches new immigrants. She and her husband are both Canadian-born children. Recently, Susan lost one of his two jobs and is looking for full-time work. Seem has another job, but that might end in the fall when their daily grind will resume. On a typical workday, they leave their two-story home in Port Credit, Ontario, east of Toronto, around 7:30 a.m. and are walking back to school 6:30 p.m. "It's frustrating," Seem acknowledges. "You just want to lie down on the couch and read a magazine or watch TV, but the kids are all over you. I think working two jobs a day would be less work than having kids."

Experts in early childhood development are increasingly concerned about the time crunch parents face. Last spring, British psychologist and child care guru Franklin Leach called on an advisory task force to look at the "children's life." Leach's says that two working parents are not necessarily a bad thing. What is not good, she says, is employment and government policies that reward those without children and punish parents. For the first time, having children was becoming an impediment to the workplace, she told Aramstrong. "Any woman who has a child in this culture stands to lose 50 per cent of her lifetime earnings, whether she takes time off or pays a sitter. Parents are being desperate and we have to change that."

The first step, Leach and others say, should be recognition by employers and governments that mothers both need and want to work. Children are not changed by having two working parents, they caution, unless workplace barriers are overwhe-

## TAKING TIME

Hours per week that, according to the Angus Reid poll, parents spend with their children doing selected activities

### Working Interview

6.3

### Playing sports or games

6.0

### Reading

3.8

### Taking kids to a lesson or meeting

2.4

### Helping with homework

2.1

### Teaching religious or spiritual beliefs

1.2



"Those reported that their kids spend most of their week working activities on their own."

ing or ineligibility child care is unavoidable. In fact, a recent study conducted by sociologists at Ohio State University found that the children of mothers who worked at challenging jobs performed better academically than the children of mothers who quit such jobs to care for their children full time. The only caveat: the length of the mother's first best outcome for children occurred when mothers in entering jobs worked only 20 to 34 hours a week.

Such findings should not be surprising, according to Ellen Goe, a sociologist at Simon Fraser University in Burnaby, B.C. "The bulk of working mothers really sacrifices are," she says. "There is an amazing consistency in the research showing there is no negative effect of maternal employment on kids." The problem, Goe explains, is that many workplaces are too rigid, largely because they are built on old models of the family, in which children were all but invisible. Flexibility is the key to successful change, she says. "One new solution back to school doesn't help much when kids get stuck at 3:15 in the afternoon."

Employed mothers seem predisposed to worry about their children that do employed fathers, according to Lee Thibault, a child psychiatrist at the Montreal Children's Hospital. "Mothers can tell you what their child is doing at any time during the day with a fair degree of accuracy," Thibault says. That maternal division can be very thing, especially when a child has special needs. Single mother Kim Matheson, 32, works between 20 and 40 hours a week as a nursing assistant in Glace Bay, N.S. Matheson's two-year-old son, Ryan, requires special care because of autism, a defect of the spine. "He is doing great, but he has a constant concern," Matheson says. "The really dread all the time."

Fatigue, stress and guilt are the knowns: a study of parents in the 1990s that parents say infants, Morris, director of social services for the Saskatoon region, need to avoid becoming too preoccupied with these problems. While they work on reducing these pressures, they should also try to relax and enjoy their children. "Otherwise," Matheson says, "we are in danger of missing out on the fun and sense of connection that families have." Above all, she adds, parents need to remember what they are doing it all for: the love of their children.

PATRICK CHENAILLON AND ANDREW WEBB  
in Toronto

15%

of respondents are dissatisfied with the amount of time they spend with their children. Of those, 41 per cent cite work pressures as the reason they do not spend more time.

70%

of parents who work 20 hours a week or less say that they have been able to achieve a good balance between their jobs and time with their families. Only 36 per cent of those who work more than 40 hours a week say that they have a good balance.

42%

of respondents in the labor force agree with the statement: "In my type of job, it is not possible to work less than I do and still get ahead."



# Soccer comes to America

*The World Cup begins this week in the sport's final frontier*

BY JAMES DEACON

Twelve-year-old Jason Perkins only started playing soccer two months ago. He hasn't deliberately avoided the game—there simply was no opportunity to play near Robert Taylor, the 46-building apartment complex housing project in Chicago where he lives. But that changed this spring when Atlanta teacher Carolyn McKelvie reported her four-year-old niece's soccer program. Soccer in the Streets, to the Windy City. Now, Perkins and several dozen other public-housing kids aged 5 to 12 spend Sunday mornings at the local Boys and Girls Club gymnasium wringing an old ball of tattered, bumpy leather and passing the ball. Program director Geoffrey Layne says that while "none of the kids try to bounce the ball like a basketball," the sport has a good chance of taking hold in projects such as Robert Taylor. Like football, kids only need rubber shoes and a ball to get started. "When they graduate from our program and get their uniforms—the shirts, shorts, socks and shoes—that's when they will realize that they are players," Layne says. "Right now, they are just playing around."

The same optimism that lured Soccer in the Streets is what brought America the World Cup—a month-long soccer extravaganza strung at Chicago's Soldier Field this week. The Federation Internationale de Football Association (FIFA), the world governing body of the sport that only North American club soccer, greeted the 1994 event in the United States on July 4, 1988, in the hope that the game could conquer its field, and potentially mean lucrative. Soccer. For all its lustrous, glimmering world-wide—two billion people, more than a third of the world's population, are expected to watch the World Cup final on July 17—soc-



Despite shuffling Ecuador's Dicks Miller to substitute, pursuing the Rob Galt.

cer has remained on the periphery of the U.S. sports scene. The North American Soccer League, the continent's only top-level league ever, folded a decade ago. But FIFA and the U.S. Soccer Federation were willing to bet that the Cup's overwhelming financial draw would get corporate America's attention. And like a first-round guest with designs on China, they measured that if Americans were to do a month's part of soccer for a month, they might begin to like it.

To win that interest, however, the World Cup must overcome other living. America's innate aversion to a low-scoring, deliberately paced sport. The tournament certainly has star power: Italy's scoring sensation Roberto Baggio (Brazil's electrifying Romario and Nigeria's speedy Rashidi Yekini, among others), will be feverishly pursuing soccer's holy Grail—the solid gold 14-cup-high World Cup trophy. A good showing by the host team would also help. Long-term, the U.S. soccer community has pinned its hopes on the planned start next spring of Major League Soccer, a new professional league. But the short-term goal is for the World Cup to finally get Americans talking about soccer. "I think this is the last chance," says U.S. midfielder Rob Galt. "This one."

For the world at large, Copacabana dates back to 1930. FIFA staged the inaugural event that year in Uruguay, with only 25 countries taking part and the host country winning. But how the fever has spread is 1989, not by rival fans enter a series of World Cup qualifying games pitted El Salvador and Honduras into armed conflict, a four-day engagement known simply as the Soccer War. In 1992, after favored Brazil was upset by Italy in the semi-finals in Spain, three people in Rio de Janeiro committed suicide and five more simply collapsed and died on the spot. For the 1994 event, more than 140 nations began qualifying play in their geographical zones nearly three years ago, and the elite 24-coun-



try was not finalized until last November. Canada was knocked out of the competition by Mexico and Australia.

England, too, was eliminated much to the relief of U.S. security officials, who will not have to contend with that country's grizzled national product, the violence-prone fans known as "hooligans." All that is news, however, to many Americans. Of U.S. residents polled two weeks before the world's largest single sporting event, two-thirds could not identify which country was hosting the Cup this year. "I think we're making incredible progress," World Cup chairman Alan Renshaw says optimistically, noting that the level of awareness was worse at the previous fall. A four-year game last week in San Diego between Honduras and Brazil, the sport's most exciting team, drew only 21,629 fans to cavernous Jack Murphy Stadium. By comparison, newly 32,000-seat United Way Arena in Edina a few days earlier. Although all Cup games will be televised in the United States, only 11 will appear on a major network. ABC's telecast of the elite sports channel ESPN (All 24 games will be shown in U.S. cities on The Sports Network).

Still, having been passed the ball, America seems set to score. Poll results aside, there is undeniable grassroots interest in the game. Not only the United States is a nation of immigrants, many of them recent ones, but known commercial players in the U.S. are still playing 22 million of them, up 77 percent in the last decade, according to the U.S. Soccer Federation. And Americans love the Big Game—especially one it expected to expect more than

Americans grow the world, the trophy (Below): 'This is the last chance!'

\*\*\*

Some of those who, of course, went to watch World Cup games are those who are not. According to a survey by the U.S. Soccer Federation, a million of the 30 million who will watch at least part of the game are in the U.S. alone. In comparison, another 10 million are in Canada, 10 million in Mexico, 10 million in the U.S. alone. The soccer federation's organizing arm, anticipating a surplus of up to \$10 million from total revenues of \$1.5 billion. That total includes \$350 million from the sale of soccer U.S. television rights, \$350 million for tickets and \$110 million from souvenir sales. Also benefiting will be the U.S. soccer industry, which will about \$1 billion worth of equipment annually and will undoubtedly add more as youth interest increases. "There already has been an increase in the level of sophistication," said Steve Regan, executive director of the Soccer Industry Council of America. "It used to be that kids played in shorts and sneakers. Now they wear the whole outfit."

The families of soccer hope the World Cup will leave behind new converts to the game as a spectator sport. The sheer weight of television coverage will likely breed a legion of Americans who know the difference between a striker and a sweeper, who understand why some Brazilian fans need one name, and who can explain the finer points of the offside rule. "The kids who are playing already know who the big international stars are," says R. Semmoe, operations manager for



Delivered U.S. Youth Soccer. "What's also happening is that the U.S. players are also becoming more viable, and that's great for the kids. As with any sport, they like their heroes." The problem for American professionals is that, since the demise of the North American Soccer League, they have had to go to Europe to find work. League players were left in place without success or in the semiprofessional Professional Soccer League. In their bid to host the '94 Cup, U.S. organizers planned to create Major League Soccer, a new U.S. first-division league, by 1992. That birth date was eventually revised to April, 1995. "We didn't want to force something when we weren't ready," Jefferson spokesman Tom Lager says. "We think that the World Cup will provide the impetus to propel Major League Soccer."

Major League Soccer underwent to avoid the NASL's mistakes. The former league filled its rosters with foreigners—mostly players and aging stars like Brazil's Pelé and Germany's Franz Beckenbauer—leaving only a few spots for homegrown talent. The new league, by contrast, will be made up mostly of American players, with only a few imports. As well, the league structure is designed to put all teams on equal financial footing to avoid the disparities between large and small markets that plagued the old league. Officials say that, to start, the seven unnamed franchises will all be in the United States—but the league will eventually cast its gaze northward. "Some people say that they don't want Canadian cities in the league," says Bob Lemerand, the Canadian team coach. "But there are not enough good soccer markets in North America for them to ignore Toronto, Montreal, Vancouver and Edmonton."

As far player development, soccer has been popular in some U.S. suburbs for decades. But league prospects may improve dramatically as the game spreads across the States. For instance, his legendary rich vein of athleticism in the winter city, where basketball is king. "The amazing thing is the talent that they have got," Soccer in the Streets' Lague says of his Chicago participants. "I teach them something new, and they can do it." The kids are more than participants, he says. "In soccer, every time you have the ball, you become the quarterback, the one who makes the decisions," he says. "Every moment that you have the ball, you are important." That is especially true of young Perkins, who was chosen as captain for the city's soccer in the capital's first year, and will represent the game led by U.S. President Bill Clinton immediately prior to the kickoff of the first World Cup game in Chicago on June 17. "I don't think that what's about to happen to him has sunk in yet," Lague says of Perkins. On the other hand, the soccer's biggest recent event, the recent World Cup, will be sold off all Americans.



Lyndee Hooper battling against Germany's Matthias Sammer; showcase

## Outside, looking in Canadians set their sights on 1998

The agony of Brazil, and the ecstasy of Canada, occurred 71 minutes into an intense soccer game last week in Edmonton, trailing 1-0 and with the ball deep in Brazil's end. Canadian reserve striker Eddy Benckosa focused on a probing pass from full-back Jim Foxworth that caught the defender off-guard. Benckosa dashed towards the Brazilian goal and drilled a rising shot into the top left-hand corner of the net. Most of the 51,000 fans at Commonwealth Stadium, who had expected a Brazil blowout, erupted with delirious delight. Benckosa, looking like he had just won a lottery, was mobbed by celebrating teammates. The Brazilian, among the favorites to win the World Cup that began this week in nine U.S. cities, humbly and unapologetically left the field after failing to repeat the feat.

What was arguably Canada's soccer's greatest moment was not supposed to happen. The Brazilian, money models of international soccer, had wandered into the Alberta capital in search of a takeover game for the World Cup. Their stars are world famous, the Canadians are largely unknown even in their own country. Still, they finished as the underdogs that don't mean Canada could have been a contender to win the upcoming Cup. It does illustrate how much the national soccer program has improved since 1986, the last time Canada played in a World Cup. The two sides presented four opportunities and produced the biggest still-remembered scoring, seven for a stadium goal by striker Romario. The only downside was that their 1994 World Cup ended a year ago when Canada, like 135 other countries that tried, failed to qualify for the Mexican field.

Canada's consolation was the series of games against teams ready for the much-longer Cup campaign. The Canadian play-off games in 12 days against the world's elite: they

beat Morocco and Brazil, and lost 2-0 to both Germany and Spain before coming past the underdogs against Holland. Canadian coach Bob Lemerand said that the series gave his team a chance to measure itself against the best. "The way I see it, everyone on this team has a chance to make the 1998 qualifying team," he said. "This is experience they might not have gotten once in the World Cup."

Team officials credit Canada's overall improvement to the inception of the North American Soccer League, which brought top-level coaching and players to Canada in the 1970s, and the Canadian Soccer League, which gave more Canadians a chance to play professionally. Veteran midfielder David Norman recalled that even in 1986 the team seemed defenseless partly because that was what it was good at. Though it played well, that team did not score a goal in three first-division Cup games on the way to qualification. "The big difference between that team and the one in Mexico is with the skill players," said Norman. "This team has six forwards capable of scoring."

There is no immediate interest in the visiting team, the Canadian games were broadcast to tens of millions of fans in Europe and South America. "These games are our World Cup," said speed skater Ben Barkley, a Montrealer who stars with FC Montreal in the Portuguese First Division. "It's a great showcase not only for the country, but also for the players. Clubs all over the world will be watching these games." The task for Lemerand will be to maintain the momentum once he changes defense to their main focus. "I hope the legacy of the U.S. World Cup is that professional soccer gets the most significant investment in North America," Lemerand said. "It would be nice to have the players' little cluster to home."

J.D.



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# Hotshots and longshots

Brazil and Germany lead the 24-team pack

**WORLD  
CUP '94**

The lead-up to every World Cup is filled with hushes, betting and absolute Team Preparing for this year's event includes debuting winter players, should have an injury and during the tournament, the consensus: only if it means to win now! There was the usual media scrutiny—said Argentinean press down Diego Maradona allegedly fired a pellet gun at the working reporters. And, inevitably, there were the published story making coaches less miserable. Now, finally, the 24 teams will arrive to start playing soccer—and benefit soccer at that. Here are the teams and players to watch.

## GROUP A

**UNITED STATES:** The Americans, granted an automatic berth as hosts, followed home promising results. Outkicking a 2-0 victory over Iraq back in 1993 with poor performance in the month leading up to the June tournament. They will have to tighten their defense and rely on midfielder Thomas Dooley and forward Eric Wynalda if they have to avoid three straight losses.

**SWITZERLAND:** The Swiss were strong in qualifying, beating out Scotland and Portugal. They have a solid center-back featuring Alain Suter and Ciriaco Deacon in midfield and Adrian Krapar at forward.

**COLUMBIA:** When the Colombians are on, they can beat anyone, but they were inconsistent in qualifying. They boast an explosive offense featuring Faustino Asprilla, one of the most exciting strikers in the world.

**ROMANIA:** Despite a solid defense and creative forwards, Romania lacks consistency. Midfielder playmaker Gheorghe Hagi is expected to lead the offense.

**CHAD:** The Americans should prove to be their toughest hosts. Romania and Colombia should reach the second round.

## GROUP B

**RUSSIA:** The team is expected to go as far as the quarterfinals. They have a solid defense featuring Dmitri Khokhlov and Stanislav Cherchessov. Igor Shalimov and Dmitri Popov are expected to both set up and score goals.

**CANADIAN:** Semifinalists in Italy in 1990, the



Individuals Lucas may lack the scoring to duplicate the last— even if 40-year-old Roger Milla returns to the team. The Swiss remain strong in midfield with Cyrille Mokeke and Rudi Mokeke-Mokeke.

**SWEDEN:** To get into the second round, the steady Swedes will have to outpace for key injuries. Anders Larsson has replaced injured Mats Nilsson, and forward Gunnar Andersson will be

without his most formidable partner, striker Martin Dahlin.

**BRAZIL:** Brazil hopes to get back on track after a disastrous 1990 World Cup. The Brazilians have two of the world's best fullbacks in Branco and Juninho, the playmaking abilities of midfielder Rivaldo and explosive forwards Bebeto and Romario to provide the highlight—goal goals that fans have come to expect from Brazil.

**Outlook:** This may well be

the most competitive group—Brazil, Sweden, Russia and Cameroon will all see far second round berths.

## GROUP C

**GERMANY:** The Germans won in 1990 as West Germany, modification with the East has added depth to an already impressive team. Experience and the playmaking skills of Lothar Matthäus, perhaps the best midfielder in the game, give Germany a strong chance to repeat.

**PARaguay:** In two previous World Cup appearances, Bolivia failed to score a goal and lost every game. Goals should not be a problem this time around with Wilfredo Rinaldi and Edwin Sanchez, but the defense remains undependable.

**SPAIN:** Chronic underachievers, the Spaniards have only reached the semifinals once. They have excellent goalkeeping in Fabian Bartra, but Julio Salas, their top striker, has not even been able to crack the starting lineup with his club in Barcelona.

**SOUTH KOREA:** Though this will be South Korea's third World Cup in a row, the team seems certain to continue its losing ways in a tough division.

**Outlook:** Germany looks tough. Spain and Bolivia will fight for the other second round berth.

## GROUP D

**GREECE:** Greece scored only 30 goals in eight qualifying games and is likely to experience a tough division.

**ARGENTINA:** This truly is a total powerhouse just along into the Cup by beating Australia, but the team still boasts goalkeeping in Roberto and cannot be counted on. The perennial Maradona returns to the national squad after a drug suspension.

**BULGARIA:** The team qualified with a last-second win over France. Defense is indefensible, but Bulgaria has talented forwards in Hristo Stoichkov and Zlatko Zahariev.

**NETHERLANDS:** The Super Eagles lost only one of eight qualifying games. They

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## WORLD CUP '94 SCHEDULE

FIRST ROUND		TIME	TIME
June 17	*Opening Ceremony	3:00 pm	12:00 am
	*Germany vs. Bulgaria	3:30 pm	12:00 am
	*Spain vs. Korea Rep.	7:30 pm	4:30 pm
June 18	*1994 World Cup Today	9:30 pm	6:30 pm
	*USA vs. Switzerland	11:30 am	8:30 am
	*Colombia vs. Romania	1:30 pm	10:30 am
June 19	*1994 World Cup Today	8:30 pm	5:30 pm
	*Belgium vs. Mexico	11:30 pm	9:30 am
	*Hemery vs. Morocco	6:00 pm	3:00 pm
	*Morocco vs. Sweden	7:30 pm	4:30 pm
June 20	*1994 World Cup Today	8:30 pm	5:30 pm
	*Brazil vs. Russia	9:00 pm	3:00 pm
	*1994 World Cup Today	3:00 pm	12:00 am
June 21	*Hemery vs. Sweden	11:30 am	8:30 am
	*Argentina vs. Greece	12:30 pm	9:30 am
	*Germany vs. Spain	4:00 pm	1:00 pm
	*Hemery vs. Sweden	5:00 pm	2:00 pm
June 22	*Russia vs. Switzerland	4:08 pm	1:00 pm
	*USA vs. Colombia	9:04 pm	4:00 pm
June 23	*1994 World Cup Today	9:30 pm	6:30 pm
	*Italy vs. Russia	9:34 pm	6:30 pm
June 24	*Korea Rep. vs. Mexico	3:38 pm	4:30 pm
June 25	*1994 World Cup Today	9:30 pm	6:30 pm
	*Morocco vs. Ireland Rep.	3:38 pm	4:30 pm
	*Brazil vs. Cameroon	4:40 pm	1:00 pm
	*Hemery vs. Russia	7:30 pm	4:30 pm
June 26	*1994 World Cup Today	9:30 pm	6:30 pm
	*Belgium vs. Netherlands	12:30 pm	9:30 am
	*Argentina vs. Nigeria	6:00 pm	3:00 pm
	*Saudi Arabia vs. Morocco	7:00 pm	4:00 pm
June 27	*1994 World Cup Today	9:30 pm	6:30 pm
	*Belgium vs. Nigeria	12:30 pm	9:30 am
	*USA vs. Colombia	4:00 pm	1:00 pm
June 28	*1994 World Cup Today	9:30 pm	6:30 pm
	*Brazil vs. Russia	9:30 pm	6:30 pm
June 29	*1994 World Cup Today	9:30 pm	6:30 pm
	*Belgium vs. Netherlands	12:30 pm	9:30 am
	*Argentina vs. Nigeria	6:00 pm	3:00 pm
June 30	*1994 World Cup Today	9:30 pm	6:30 pm
July 1	*Germany vs. Nigeria	4:00 pm	1:00 pm
	*Argentina vs. Bulgaria	5:00 pm	2:00 pm
ROUND OF 16			
July 2	*Group C Winner vs Group A 1st or F Third	1:00 pm	10:00 am
	*Group C Second vs Group A Second	3:30 pm	12:30 am
July 3	*Group F Second vs Group C Second	1:00 pm	6:00 pm
	*Group A Winner vs Group C 3rd or E Third	3:30 pm	6:00 pm
July 4	*Group F Winner vs Group C Winner	1:00 pm	9:00 am
	*Group B Winner vs Group C 3rd or D Third	3:30 pm	12:30 pm
July 5	*1994 World Cup Today	9:30 pm	6:30 pm
July 6	*Group D Winner vs Group B 1st or F Third	1:00 pm	10:00 am
	*Group E Winner vs Group D Second	3:30 pm	12:30 pm
QUARTERFINALS			
July 6	*1994 World Cup Today	11:30 am	8:30 am
	*Quarterfinal	12:00 pm	9:00 am
July 7	*1994 World Cup Today	1:30 pm	12:30 pm
	*Quarterfinal	3:15 pm	2:15 pm
July 8	*Quarterfinal	12:00 pm	9:00 am
	*Quarterfinal	3:30 pm	12:30 pm
July 9	*1994 World Cup Today	9:30 pm	6:30 pm
SEMIFINALS			
July 10	*Semifinal	4:00 pm	1:00 pm
	*Semifinal	7:30 pm	4:30 pm
	*1994 World Cup Today	9:30 pm	6:30 pm
FINALE			
July 16	*Ceremonial Final	3:30 pm	12:30 pm
July 17	*1994 World Cup Today	9:30 pm	6:30 pm
	*Final	11:30 am	8:30 am
	*Final and Closing Ceremony	3:30 pm	12:30 pm

# Backpack

A monthly report on personal health, life and leisure

## Grounds for debate

It is the world's most popular drug, and millions of Canadians contribute to its popularity. On a recent sunny Sunday afternoon, scores of coffee addicts crowded the 30-cent shops along a short block of Vancouver's trendy Robson Street, sipping espresso, cappuccino, milk and even, occasionally, regular brewed coffee. Many of the staffers were aware that caffeine, the most important drug given just as it has been linked to health problems ranging from cancer to birth defects—but few seemed overly concerned. "There are a lot of other things you can die from," said Danijela Kuzman, who was nursing a single espresso while her husband Oblik Jovanovic Kuzman, donned a quadriga. "Coffee is just one of them, and not so important." Sena Witkin, who was in the process of sampling his semi-cappuccino latte, acknowledged that he consumes caffeine for "the kick." He adds, "It's very health conscious, but one had thing isn't really going to hurt you."

On the flip side, the decades' scientific and medical researchers have conducted thousands of studies in an effort to answer that very question. All that swirling, says David Wilson, president of the Coffee Association of Canada, has made caffeine the most widely studied ingredient in the daily diet. (Caffeine can also be found in tea, cola soft drinks, certain chocolate products and some prescription and over-the-counter medications, but most Canadians get their fix from drinking coffee.) With that much research, it is perhaps understandable that there are conflicting views on the health effects of caffeine. In addition to being suspected of causing cancer and birth defects, some studies have implicated caffeine in contributing to miscarriages, heart disease and high blood pressure. It has also been linked to migraines, headaches, nervousness, anxiety and depression, stomach ulcers and osteoporosis. On the positive side, caffeine has been shown to re-energize the brain, aid in the absorption of pain relievers, enhance mental alertness and postpone fatigue. In fact, caffeine's ability to provide a quick boost is so well recognized that law enforcement and military-based medicine recommended that the U.S. military first serve its soldiers coffee to the strains of bitter soldiers. Anne Kalkbrenner, a staff pharmacist with the Addiction Re-



■ Making cappuccinos in Toronto—questions about caffeine

search Foundation in Toronto, says it is only right that caffeine is the subject of so much study. "When you have a substance that is used by so many people, it is a public health issue."

Some of the most recent—and contradictory—studies have examined the impact of caffeine consumption during pregnancy. In February 2005, the *Journal of the American Medical Association* reported that expectant women who consumed moderate amounts of caffeine—up to 300 mg daily, which is the equivalent of between two and four cups, depending on strength—had no higher rates of miscarriage than women who avoided caffeine. The study, by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development in Bethesda, Md., also concluded that moderate coffee drinkers did not give birth to smaller babies or infants with reduced head circumference, side-effects that had shown up in some previous animal studies.

But just 10 months later, the same journal published the results of a study that indicated that women who consumed the equivalent of just half a cup of coffee a day (95 mg of caffeine) during pregnancy increased their risk of miscarriage by 13 per cent. The researchers who conducted that study, led by Dr. Claire Ijzerman-Broed of Maastricht University, also made the startling assertion that consumption of at least a half a cup a day in the month before conception boosted a woman's risk of miscarriage by 20 per cent. In an accompanying editorial, the *Journal* noted that the conflicting results could be explained, in part, by different study methods. Still, the editors wrote that doctors should "be on the side of caution" by advising pregnant patients to moderate their caffeine intake. "In contrast to many other potential reproductive toxicants," the *Journal* noted, "caffeine use is under the control of the consumer."

Confusions and caution have long been the bywords surrounding caffeine use. A white, water-soluble, bitter-tasting substance, caffeine was first isolated from coffee in 1819. And other researchers isolated it from tea leaves in 1827; they believed it was a different compound and named it "theine." Even now, many consumers remain confused about which beverages, coffee or tea, contain more caffeine. According to Donal O'Rourke, president of the Tea Council of Canada, a pound of tea leaves actually contains more caffeine than a pound of coffee beans (2.5 in 4.5 per cent and 3.1 to 2.5 per cent respectively). On the other hand, a pound of leaves produces much more tea than the amount of coffee produced by a pound of beans. As a result, a cup of tea contains, on average, one-third to one-half the caffeine in a cup of coffee. O'Rourke says.

The amount of caffeine in a serving of coffee can also vary

widely, depending on the type of beans, where they were grown, how they were roasted and how the coffee was prepared. Beans from *Coffea arabica*, grown mostly in Central and South America, contain about half the caffeine of beans from the *Coffea robusta* plant, which grows mostly in Indonesia and Africa. And, contrary to popular opinion, many strong-tasting coffees actually contain fewer drinks such as cappuccino. McDowell says that hot water is forced under high pressure through the ground beans so quickly that it picks up little caffeine.

All these factors make it difficult, if not impossible, for health-care authorities to declare with any certainty how much coffee or tea a person can safely drink in a day. An individual's sensitivity to caffeine can also vary greatly. Many people can ingest up to 100 mg of caffeine without symptoms—such as agitation, restlessness and insomnia—if they consume more than about 600 mg a day, although in some they may appear in levels as low as 250 mg a day. The lowest known fatal dose of caffeine was 2,500 mg—a nine-spoonful dose. In all, researchers have traced at least seven deaths to caffeine, but Kalkbrenner says they probably resulted from individuals ingesting drugs along with caffeine and other stimulants.

For most healthy people, moderate consumption of coffee, tea, cola or chocolate would appear to pose no serious health threat. A background document to Canada's Food Guide to Healthy Eating states that "individuals do not face an increased risk of heart disease, hyper-tension, or adverse effects on pregnancy or on the fetus, provided that the total daily caffeine consumption does not exceed 400 mg."

And at least one leading research group links the link to heart disease and cancer has been vastly overstated. Dr. Maria Myer, a cardiologist at Sunnybrook Medical Centre in Toronto, says that the early studies were skewed against caffeine because they did not notice all the different lifestyle factors. "Heavy coffee drinkers also tend to be smokers, but there is no significant link to drinking coffee," says Myer. "People would rather be drinking 30 cups of coffee a day, but they would rather that they smoked only one pack of cigarettes a day when they really smoked two."

Most often, Canadians who drink a cup or two of coffee in the morning suffer their earliest symptoms when they are unable to get their brew. "Usually all caffeine is eliminated from the body 12 to 20 hours after it was consumed," says Kalkbrenner. After that, symptoms including debilitating headaches, drowsiness, irritability and fatigue, may occur. The cure? A fresh cup of coffee. The old coffee aficionados were only half right when they declared that caffeine "kicks you up and never lets you down."

BARBARA WICKENS and CHRIS HODGE in Toronto

### CAFFEINE HIGHS AND LOWS

Although researchers are still debating the health effects of caffeine consumption, one recent study found that drinking as little as half a cup of coffee a day—about 48 mg of caffeine—increases a woman's risk of miscarriage by 13 per cent. Other studies have shown that caffeine users suffer withdrawal symptoms, such as headaches and irritability, when they try to give up as little as 250 mg a day.

<b>COFFEE</b>	
decaffeinated (6 ounces)	less than 1 mg
instant (6 ounces)	60-100 mg
drip or brewed (6 ounces)	60-175 mg
espresso (6 ounces)	60-100 mg
cappuccino (6 ounces)	60-120 mg
<b>TEA</b>	
(6 ounces)	30-60 mg

<b>CHOCOLATE MILK</b> (8 ounces)	24 mg
<b>COLA DRINK</b> (12 ounces)	30-65 mg
<b>MILK CHOCOLATE BAR</b> (2 ounces)	3-20 mg
<b>CHOCOLATE CAKE</b> (per slice)	20-30 mg

<b>A DOSE OF CAFFEINE</b>	
Caffeine content in an adult dose (two pills or tablets) of various brand-name medicines	
No-Dol (ibuprofen)	200 mg
Excedrin (acetaminophen)	130 mg
Fennel (acetaminophen)	60 mg
Amoxicillin (antibiotic)	64 mg
Empirin (acetaminophen)	64 mg
Miltol (acetaminophen)	64 mg
Darvon (acetaminophen)	60 mg
Nalgex (acetaminophen)	60 mg



# At home on the range

**H**eremity Ranch is only a 45-minute drive—but a world apart—from Leslie Hayden's home in Toronto. "It's like switching from a classical radio station to one that plays country and western," says 35-year-old Hayden. Hayden, her 16-year-old son, Alex, and her companion, David Buxton, 40, drive out to the ranch over recent Saturdays to sign up for riding lessons. They watched horses galloping across a field, riders in cowboy hats leading their horses out in a paddock, an experienced rider graciously taking her horse around the ring. "Can you ride like that, Mom?" asked a wide-eyed Alex, dressed for the occasion in a cowboy hat and brown suede chaps. Hayden smiled down at him. "We're here going to learn how, partner."

To say a lot of other people—teen kids and baby boomers to middle-aged—all part of a recreational riding boom that is sweeping the north-west. Riding stables as well as guest ranches—one vacation guide lists 276 across North America—are busier than ever. The Canadian Equestrian Federation, the largest such organization in the country, has grown to 30,432 members, from 18,553 five years ago. Meanwhile, a weekly television series on riding, *For The Love of Horses*, will be aired nationally beginning in September. Host Marie Grace attributes riding's popularity to its more leisurely, less stressful nature. "It will just keep on growing," says Grace. "It's more and more types of people who are horses as an affordable interest of exercise, a reward of an achievement, simply going to the stables."

Competition riding is still going strong, but the current boom is in recreational riding, and it is being fueled in part, by the new wave of country music and by a renewed western-themed tourism. This summer's top-selling album was Canadian Kiefer Sutherland's *The Cowboy Way* and Billy Crystal's *City Slickers 2* (again 32). Both actors are seen and heard in their own right. Crystal, who had never been on a horse before his role in the first *City Slickers*, was so taken with the sport that he bought the horse he rode in the movie. Just Sutherland, who competes in rodeos in the southwestern United States, is taking two years off acting to indulge his obsession.

Not everyone can afford to ride all year for sunset for two years, at a cost. But recreational horse enthusiasts can pay by the hour about \$30 for a half-mile, \$50 to \$80 an hour for lessons. For committed riders, there are even ranch holidays. A week at the Wild Echo Lakeside Ranch House in Port Stanstead, Ont., 150 km north of Toronto, costs \$650 to \$800 per person. Owner Doug Stanstead says that the most, now three, was looking money before it added riding three years ago. "Before," says Stanstead, "we were just another resort on a lake like a hundred others."

More adventurous travelers flock to resorts like the Cheltona Horse days Guest Ranch, north of Windsor, B.C. lazing over noon fire

▲ **Weekend:** When two weekends' ride, people gather at the stable before a day

2,000 square miles of spectacular mountains and alpine valleys, the Cheltona Guest Ranch mounts Coyote horses called from among the wild horses that roam nearby. Owners Kevin Brucewell and Sylvia Winters expect 200 guests this summer, up from 150 in 1992. But Winters warns that guests seeking "a pool and a bar" should look elsewhere. A recent Christmas guest, Kathy Wrath, a 35-year-old public health nurse, was adamant that, "You don't sit on a horse, ride it all day and get all and feel fine," says Wrath. "You have to be in shape."

Exercise is only one attraction of riding; enthusiasts claim it has emotional and spiritual, perhaps even corporate, benefits. Brucewell's Kawasaka Guest Ranch near Banff, Alta., offers a conference centre that holds 60 people. "It really brings people together," claims owner Janet Brownstein. "It's a place where you can relax and then they go out and ride together and you really see the difference."

Mike Colby, who helped open Heremity Ranch in Simsbury, near Toronto, with partner Sandra Brewer last year, maintains that riding's popularity is a response to the greediness and cynicism of the 1980s. "In the 1980s, you would spend a lot of money on some high-tech toy and the only interaction you would get would be pushing a button," he says. "With a horse, you get an interaction whether you like it or not. You can't come home later to realize an animal that's tame—you have to think it through and communicate with it."

Heremity Ranch specializes in novice riders. It offers an introductory 12-week program teaching horse grooming and nutrition as well as riding. "When we started this," says Brewer, "people told us that we were crazy that there was no market for adult recreational riding." But the ranch's barns are full and business is growing. Says Brewer: "I guess crazy works."

Toronto's Hayden, managing director of a communications company, first visited a guest ranch less than a year ago. Now, her companion, two of her sisters and their husbands are all taking riding lessons. "Even though I am a respectable business person and a responsible mom," Hayden says, "I have five wild kids at the first riding groupings toward that cowboy mystique. If Billy Crystal can be a city slicker, so can we."

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## FILMS

# A cowboy sequel is fool's gold

*A return to the range seems overly contrived*

**CITY SLICKERS II: THE LEGEND OF CURLY'S GOLD**

Directed by Paul Weiland

There is something automatically suspect about a sequel. It is one of the safer bets in movie business, a predictable attempt to cash in on a proven success. And with rare exception (Godfather II, Aliens), sequels turn out to be contrived imitations of the original. City Slickers, starring Billy Crystal as a New York or outstepping a mid-life crisis on a cattle drive, was a sleeper hit in the summer of 1991. A wily comedy with some rigorous action scenes, it also had emotional appeal, as sentimental charm. Wisely, the makers of City Slickers II have not tried to replicate that success. Instead, they have parodied the whole sequel process—by shamelessly reintroducing a character who died in the original Jack Palance, who now up Oscar for portraying Curly, the true-grit trail boss, is resurrected as Curly's twin brother Duke. A transcendental play—but, like the movie, good for a few laughs.

The story unfolds as a mock Treasury of the Sierra Madre. Mitch Crystal, who now runs a New York City radio station, finds an old treasure map hidden in a cowboy hat that he inherited from Curly. Trading his wife (the tricky Meryl Streep) that he is going to Las Vegas to attend a radio convention, Mitch settles up to search for gold with his feebly divorced friend Phil (Gael García Bernal). Tagging along for the ride is Mitch's precocious younger brother, Otis, drolly played by Jon Lovitz, who replaces Bruce Kirby, the one city slicker who declined to show up for the sequel.

Crystal, who produced and co-wrote the movie, has beefed up his own character to more heroic dimensions. He struts a grand-banded physique to foot of the humor, and he does away with his own backback scars, ending at a full gallop amid hundreds of stampeding manatees. But Crystal's role seems too unifying. And Weiland director Paul Weiland pushes both the comedy and the action into extreme-like overdrive. The



Crystal (right), Lovitz, Streep pushing the action into extreme overdrive

when he tries to run it in for a sentimental moment, the emotions seem forced.

The whole movie is about fakery. Is the treasure map authentic? Is there really gold at the end of the trail? Is it real gold or fool's gold? Meanwhile, there is something contrived about the film itself. As a sequel, it's a conscious decision to use contrived, the same

are back to sell into a blind canyon—a coyote's conclusion that is a lie but he knows we want. As a sequel, Crystal gives a good look for the money and along the way, there are a couple of hilarious scenes. But in the end, City Slickers II is too slick for its own good.

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# More of the same?

Controversy flares over the CRTC's choices in granting new TV licences

As the country's culture of community quickly spread over the airwaves of the various wireless and home, a small, independent British Columbia company rejected. On June 8, the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC) gave out new television licences to 10 of the 48 domestic applicants who had presented bids. The regulatory body's choices provoked lively debate about the creative process, the choice of formats and the overall impact on the country's television industry. But for Susan Miller and her husband, Deepak Sakschimbadi, owners of Secret Film & Video, the CRTC's verdict meant at least a temporary reprieve from lean times in a tight Canadian market. In recent years, the Vancouver-area company released its full-time staff to three people, curtailed output to low-budget films and secured the United States for distribution. But a day after the CRTC decision, Susan launched three Canadian lifestyle-oriented projects, on contracts worth \$4.2 million, in joint deals with American broadcasters and one of the new specialty services, *You Your Channel*. As a result of the commission's decision, the company will be hiring as many as 30 people, said Sakschimbadi. "This is an exciting new sign."

The creation of 10 new Canadian television slots is a long-awaited boon for the country's production houses. Indeed, CRTC chairman Keith Spicer calculated that the new services would earn \$515 million over the production and acquisition of Canadian programming over the next six years. But the specific choice of the six lifestyle-language and two French-language specialty channels, as well as two pay-television movie services, appeared to satisfy few others in the cultural and broadcast industries. Cultural organizations complained that too much non-Canadian content is allowed on the lifestyle, arts, music, science and drama programming to be offered by the new channels.



Country star Michelle Wright: 'Fresh, innovative'



All in the Family: concerned about foreign content

Cable company executives grumbled that without any new sports, humor or English-language programming to offer, they expect resistance from consumers who will have to pay as much as \$5 more a month for basic service when the new channels come on stream in January. And for the cable industry, being left with competition from satellite delivery services, that is an important consideration. "Consumers know they have a choice, and they certainly want to know what they are getting," said Elizabeth Bousie, a senior representative of the Canadian Cable Television Association.

Many of the 38 living applicants are equally righteously belated complaints that the CRTC's choices will not achieve the commission's expressed aim of strengthening the Canadian broadcast industry in transition times. In the next few years, the domestic industry will have to compete in the 306-channel universe that direct broadcast satellites will be offering to Canadian viewers. In fact, established cultural groups planned to ask the federal government to force the CRTC either to grant more licenses immediately or to reassess last week's licensing decisions.

"This package has no pre-emptive cultural limit to Canadian content," said

North Kelly, executive director of the Canadian Conference of the Arts, an advocacy organization representing the country's arts groups. "What it does is create some windows for Americans versus our foreign programming." In particular, some critics—including the main industry union, the 30,000-member Alliance of Canadian Cinema, Television and Radio Artists (ACTRA)—targeted the pre-empting channel Bravo, which will offer only 40 per cent Canadian content in the first two years of a five-year license. In choosing Bravo—which will offer about half its pro-

gramming from its American counterparts, a most popular counterpoint to the Arts and Entertainment channel—the CRTC cited the CRTC's choice of French-language channel, Arts et Divertissement, committed to only 30 per cent Canadian program during the peak hours of 6 p.m. to midnight. "The CRTC is walking a tightrope, trying to balance Canadian programming with high production value," said ACTRA president Sandy Green. "But some of us are concerned enough to want to force the issue of just what the CRTC is doing. Judging by this record, we don't think it's enough."

Meanwhile, senior members of the CTV Network, which spent \$550,000 as an unsuccessful bid for a 24-hour news service, accused Spicer of protecting the CRTC's own narrowly while ignoring the Crisis corporation's news hold on Quebec, where the CRTC granted it a license for a French affairs channel, *Le Réseau de l'Information*. CTV officials say that in particular relevance is the fact of a possible special referendum in Quebec they suggest that the government's logic to better compete public opinion in the province through the CRTC. Spicer also agreed some news organizations with his contention that Canadians are simply weary of television news. Write Douglas Fisher, a columnist for the *San Jose Mercury News*: "Canada deserves stronger competition, not the news and commentary left, not more bandwagon of a government-owned and funded channel."

CRTC officials issued applications that the other that the key to a license was the program's use and different type of programming. But proposals for a senior citizens' channel and services dealing with finance and housing—seemed at offering out new ground or providing an alternative to existing, U.S. programs—were rejected. Some critics also note that the commission passed up a chance to license a specialty channel to offer news and information—there were four proposals—in competition with Atlanta-based CNN's headline channel. What did gain the CRTC's scrutiny is an odd mix of lifestyle, family and old movies. "The answers belong to Canadians and we wanted to give them what they say they want," said Spicer as he an-

## ZAPPERS' HEAVEN

The 10 new cable channels

**BRavo**  
24 hours of dance, opera, theatre and music, arts documentaries, and reruns of classic TV shows such as *Alf* in the family 40 per cent Canadian content. Owner: Toronto-based Chum Ltd., which has 25 radio and six TV stations across the country, including Toronto's CTV-TV as well as MuchMusic.

**THE COUNTRY NETWORK**  
24 hours of mainly country music videos. 30 per cent Canadian content. Owner: Toronto-based communications company Midland Music Ltd., 60 per cent. Regina radio station owner Radio Communications, 40 per cent.

**THE DISCOVERY CHANNEL**  
24 hours of nature, environment, science and adventure. 55 per cent Canadian content. Owner: biotech, sports and entertainment giant John L. Lott Ltd. of Toronto.

**LIFESTYLE TELEVISION**  
30 hours of information and entertainment geared to women. 65 per cent Canadian content. Owner: Winnipeg-based television and cable enterprise Modet Communications Ltd., 65 per cent, private investors, 35 per cent.

**SHOWCASE**  
18 hours of movies, drama and comedy and mini-series. 60 per cent Canadian content, 100 per cent between 7 and 10 p.m. Owner: Toronto-based production and distribution company Alliance Communications Corp., 65

per cent, CBO, 20 per cent, Montreal-based Productions La Pile Inc., 15 per cent.

**YOU YOUR CHANNEL**  
24 hours of lifestyle shows on topics ranging from nutrition to romance shows. 70 per cent Canadian content. Owner: Toronto production house Atlanta Communications Inc., 80-95 per cent, Interpolite Group of Companies, 10-95 per cent.

**ARTS ET DIVERTISSEMENT**  
24 hours of French-language show, entertainment, business and sports, plus programs on the arts, travel, food from Ontario east. 30 per cent Canadian content. Owner: Montreal-based Aerial Communications Inc., which has interests in broadcasting, television (including the pay-per-view service Viewer's Choice), TV and film production, and movie distribution.

**LE RESEAU DE L'INFORMATION**  
24 hours of French-language news, analysis and interpretation, available continuously. 90 per cent Canadian content. Owner: CBO.

**THE CLASSIC CHANNEL**  
24 hours of movies, available from Ontario east. 20 per cent Canadian content. Owner: Montreal-based Aerial Communications Inc.

**MOVIEMAX**  
16 hours of movies, available from Montreal west. 20 per cent Canadian content. Owner: Vancouver-based AK Western International Communications Ltd., a communications, broadcast and entertainment company.

programming unscripted that would allow them to choose and pay for, just what they want. By that point, direct broadcast satellites will make it easier for broadcasters to circumvent regulatory bodies. "In four, five or six years, [unscripted applicants] can completely flourish their noses at us," said Spicer. Some of these applicants are already vying to win. Difficult at the CTV network, for one, they are exploring the possibility of taking up with a direct broadcast satellite now proposed by a Canadian consortium to beam directly into homes with satellite dishes. As the television industry continues to expand, broadcasters with the means and the will to be first in the market will be able to reach consumers without the CRTC's scrutiny or blessing.

B. KARE PLUTON in Ottawa



# The gentlemen of summer

BY ALLAN FOTHERINGHAM

There can't be a gentler setting for a soccer game on a sunny afternoon. The green grass at Varsity Stadium is crisscrossed by packed stands rising in pleasant harmony. This was once where the Grey Cup was played every autumn (before Toronto ruled the world). Jackie Parker picking up Chuck Hasegawa's (humble?) lateral and scoring the length of the field in his spaghetti-legged style to enable the Edmonton blonks to beat the Montreal Assassins (who?) is an image that will remain forever.

Now the old field is once more undergoing the stands rising ominously into the backdrop of the towers surrounding the Royal Ontario Museum to set aside the CN Tower in the distance: a girl in white sitting at the window of a brick university building, a clump of fans watching from their straits on the rooftop patio of the Park Plaza, which Peter Gervino (who?) and his typing buddies once tried to turn into the city's version of the Algonquin Round Table (who?).

Now a quipped German defender shorts Canada direct at goal by lobbing the ball into the stands. The ball is tossed down from level to level and returned to the field. Would they do this in baseball? Is hockey? Are you crazy? This is soccer: the most civilized game of all, which is the reason crowds run and warplanes fall like rain.

The English have a saying: when they do for everything. Soccer is a game for millions played by gentlemen, soccer is a game for gentlemen played by raffians. True there, but not here. Toronto basketballer John Vanderhoef, Dutch turned Canadian—he played soccer in Holland—is now here on the way to the World Cup—says every member of the Canadian squad is a university product. The son of a Vancouver judge (delicately a tennis player himself) runs readily as his father's role in search of a goal. He can split a defender faster than Lucien Bouchard can split a nutcracker.

We are going to be awestruck by the World Cup, held for the first time in the United States, whose occupants don't know



© 1994

whether the soccer ball is square or cubed or filled with potent humor.

Canada won't be there, despite its exalted but matchless young lionheart (short, tiny, brown, leaping 20 to the world champion German in what was really a 1-0 game—our kids not having qualified). They are gentlemen playing a gentleman's game.

There are no fitzies, the game's back to its roots in the stands. There are no brutal excavations of Schenckel at the line of scrimmage, violent men trying to dismember one another.

The reason is clear: To work off testosterone—the fat of the above sports, and the explanation of why men go to war—soccer requires the participants to run nonstop for 45 minutes each way. Military tactics of running, jumping and kicking makes a man civilized. He need for machine used and made cool.

This was epitomized by the most credible

newspaper lead ever written, the day before West Germany was to meet England in the 1986 World Cup final at Wembley Stadium in London: "It is the narrowest" wrote a scribe for *The Guardian* of Manchester, "the Germans should best us in our national game. Let us remember that we have beaten them twice at theirs."

Conrad? The night before the 1986 World Cup final in Rome between the Germans (graciously doled) and Argentina, under the night stars in the Baths of Caracalla (these three other vivid abilities—Pascucci, Domingo and Corrao—performed their famous concert tonight) that is now realized and realized around the world. And the government of Italy, knowing what is really important or dead that all lights into Leonardo da Vinci Airport) he reviewed, so the annual of mere puns would not intrude on magic.

On July 16, in Dodger Stadium in Los Angeles, the night before the final in which Colombia will play Italy, the three will repeat the first at ticket prices that will make you cry. Before a world television audience that will surpass the Olympics. Will the California authorities remove the stress relating to the race? Don't ask.

The reason soccer is the globe's most popular sport is simple. You don't need shoes. You don't need bats. You don't need shoulder pads, kidney pads, cleats, knee pads and helmets. All you have to do is run. All day. Tomorrow. When you launch a chop down, you have a hard to pull him, so. At the end of the match, you exchange shirts with the victory, meanwhile showing off your washed-out stomach.

That's why all the violence laid in the spectators. Soccer is loved for its death rate—less trampling are another in road stampedes, snatching opposing fans, breaking their heads, demolishing pubs, destroying cities.

Do you ever see a dead player? Never. A referee or two, occasionally, but never a player. It's because the fans don't run enough, don't get a chance to work off the muscular angst, the inner storm, that moves the male race to do so many stupid things, the need to damage someone else's nose or someone else's head.

The Americans don't understand soccer because there isn't enough violence in it. We go to sporting events to work out their childhood fantasies, that they too could have been Syd Apas at centre ice or Jackie Parker picking up that (humble?) lateral.

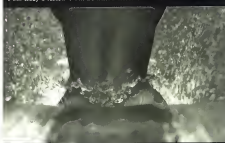
The reason the United States has never taken to the game is because, well, how can you respect a game where they actually fly on the ball back on the field?



I will put first things last.

I will memorize clouds.

I will study a sunset. I will be asked more. I will discover a color.



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